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ABSTRACT

Kids Count is a national and state-by-state effort to track the status of children in the United States. By providing policy-makers and citizens with benchmarks of child well-being, the project attempts to enrich discussions about ways to secure better futures for all children. This year's data book, the sixth annual edition, places a special focus on a problem that is at the heart of social policy debates: the increasing numbers of children growing up without fathers actively involved in their lives. Since 1950, the percentage of children living in mother-only families has climbed from 6 percent to 24 percent in 1994. In addition to this focus, the report provides information on 10 indicators of child well-being: (1) percent of low birth-weight babies; (2) infant mortality rate; (3) child death rate; (4) number of births to unmarried teens per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19; (5) juvenile violent crime arrest rate; (6) percent of high school dropouts; (7) percent of teens not attending school and not working; (8) teen violent death rate; (9) percent of children in poverty; and (10) percent of single parent families. Eleven maps, three figures, and a profile for each state present indicator data. Four appendixes provide information about the study and supplemental national data for multiple years. (SLD)

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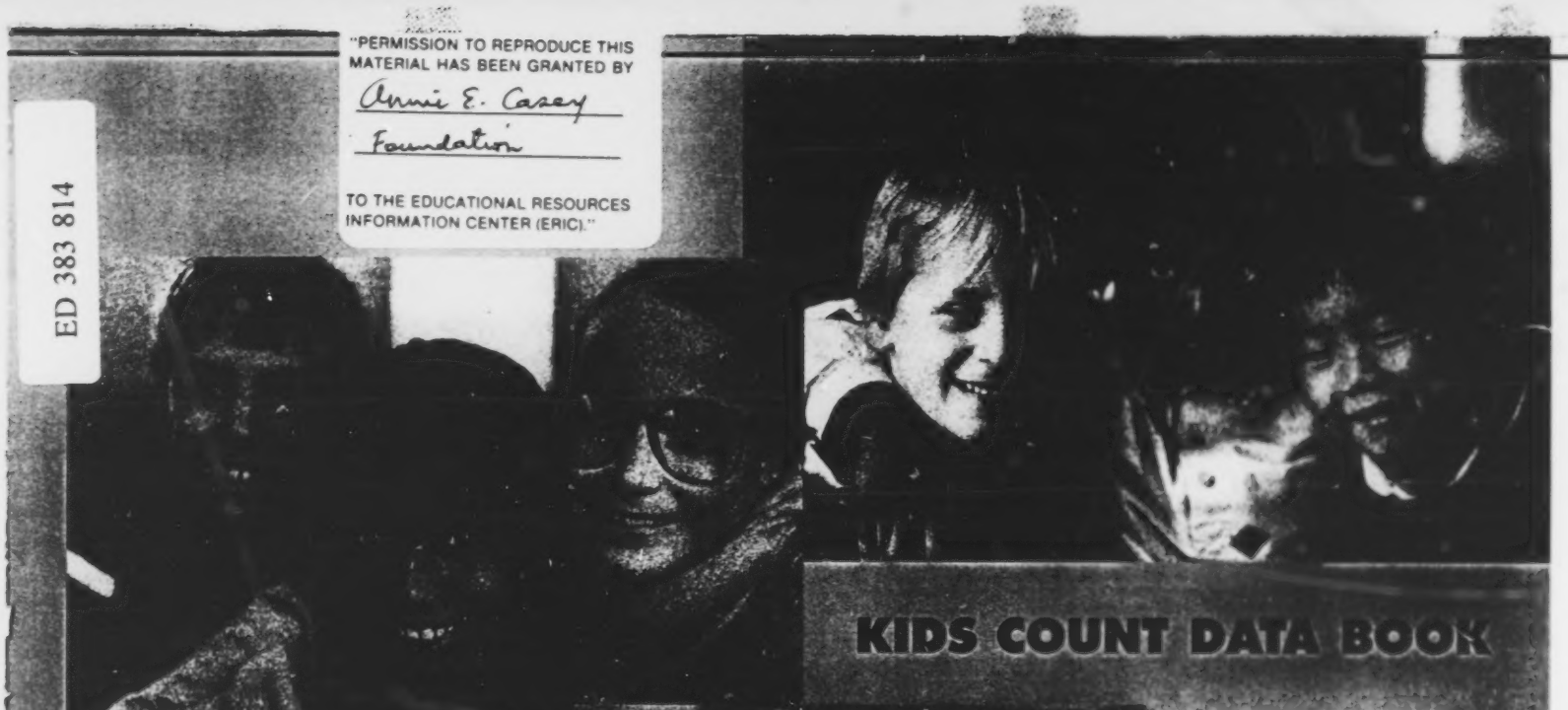

KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK

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KIDS COUNT, a project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation, is a national and state by state effort to track the status of children in the United States. By providing policy makers and citizens with benchmarks of child well being, KIDS COUNT seeks to enrich local, state, and national discussions concerning ways to secure better futures for all children. At the national level, the principal activity of the initiative is the publication of the annual *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, which uses the best available data to measure the educational, social, economic, and physical well being of children. The Foundation is also funding fifty state-level KIDS COUNT projects that provide a more detailed, community by community picture of the condition of children.

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1995

KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK

State Profiles of Child Well-Being

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

ISSN 1060-9814

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Permission to copy, disseminate, or otherwise use information from this *Data Book* is granted as long as appropriate acknowledgment is given.

To obtain additional copies of this publication, call 410-223-2890 or write to the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Attn: *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, 701 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, MD 21202.

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Table of Contents

4	**Overview**
10	**Summary and Findings**
17	**National Profiles**
18	United States Profile
20	National Indicator Maps
31	**State Profiles**
32	Profiles in alphabetical order for fifty states and the District of Columbia
134	**Appendices**
135	Appendix 1: KIDS COUNT Standard Scores and National Rankings
136	Appendix 2: States in Rank Order by Indicator
140	Appendix 3: Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators
154	Appendix 4: Multi-Year National Composite Ranks
155	**Definitions and Data Sources**
161	**Primary Contacts for State KIDS COUNT Projects**
168	**Dissemination Partners**

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overview

Fathers and Families

This year's *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, the sixth annual edition, places a special focus on a problem that is at the heart of many current social policy debates: the increasing fraction of our children who are growing up without their fathers actively involved in their lives. This is, to be sure, a complex and controversial phenomenon, but two things ought to be beyond dispute. First, the trend toward father absence is not a good thing for most of the children affected by it. And, second, the share of children in mother-only families is increasing dramatically.

Since 1960, the percentage of American children living in mother-only families has climbed from 9 percent to 24 percent in 1993. According to Census Bureau data, 19 million children were living in families with no father present in 1993. By any measure, many of the children currently living in two-parent families are projected to experience a divorce before they grow up; more than half of today's children are likely to spend some of their childhood in a single-parent home.

Furthermore, between 1985 and 1992, the share of families with children headed by a single mother increased in every state and the District of Columbia. The share of our children living in mother-only families is increasing in cities, suburbs, and rural areas, and it is rising among all racial groups.

While the percentage of children in single-parent families is increasing almost everywhere, the trend is more advanced in certain communities. In a growing number of neighborhoods, father-absent families are the norm. The 1990 Census shows that across the country there were 4.5 million children growing up in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children were headed by a woman with no husband present. Such neighborhoods can be found in nearly every state.

All children growing up in these neighborhoods have a diminished opportunity for learning how to be a partner in a stable two-parent family, and the lack of role models for boys is a particular problem. According to a recent study of young, non-custodial fathers who are behind on their child-support payments, less than half of these men were living with their own father at age 14.

Of course, gauging the role of adult men in the lives of children is not as simple as measuring household structure. Many fathers who reside apart from their children remain an important part of their daily or weekly lives. Moreover, in a significant fraction of mother-headed families, there is an adult male (grandfather, uncle, older brother, or a boarder) living in the household who may provide a male role model for children.

Yet, despite these qualifications, the trend toward declining male presence in the rearing of young children is unmistakable. And for a large number of kids, the absence of involved fathers is not only true of their homes, but also of their neighborhoods. The 1990 Census shows that 2.9 million children resided in a female-headed family within a neighborhood where most of the families were headed by women. This amounts to one out of every twenty kids.

Men, Money, and Marriage

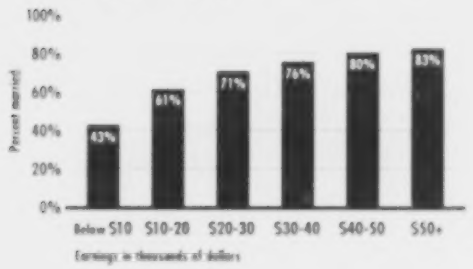
The absence of a father from a family has many implications, but among the most predictable results is lower family income. Data recently released by the Census Bureau show that the median income for married-couple families in 1993 was $43,005, compared to $17,443 for female-headed families. In 1993 the poverty rate for female-headed families was 36 percent compared to 7 percent for those in married-couple families.

More than anything else, changes in family structure appear to be linked to changes in the labor force experience of males. Despite cultural shifts in the roles of men and women over the past few decades, being the significant breadwinner remains a key definitional element of fatherhood in America. One recent report on American families concluded, "Being a good provider is still regarded as one of the central roles that men are expected to perform." A 1990 poll found that 87 percent of young women felt a well-paying job was an essential requirement for a husband, while only 25 percent of men indicated this was an essential characteristic for a wife.

Empirically, there is a close link between income and marriage for men.* Figure 1 shows a steady increase in the percentage of men who are married as income increases. Among men in their 30s, those earning more than $50,000 a year are nearly twice as likely to be married as those earning less than $10,000 a year. The low marriage rate for men earning less than $10,000 is significant, since almost

*For the official definition of "married-couple families" see the Technical Notes section at the end of this volume.

Figure 1: Marital Status and Earnings for Men in Their 30s



one fifth of all men in their 30s now have annual earnings of less than that amount.

Low earnings for men not only are correlated with reduced marriage rates, but also appear to contribute to divorce. Married couples where men are not working are about twice as likely to experience a separation and or divorce as families where men are employed. Census Bureau researchers conclude: "These results suggest that in many cases the stresses associated with economic insecurity or need, reflected in having husbands who did not work, may contribute to marital separation and discontinuation of married couple households." This hypothesis about the stress induced by low income is supported by other data in the same Census Bureau report which show that married couple families with income below the poverty line are about twice as likely as non-poor couples to separate or divorce within two years.

The Changing Economic Fortunes of Young Men

One of the major reasons fewer fathers are living with their children is the diminished employment and earning success experienced by an increasing share of young men, especially those who have little education. The changing U.S. economic structure has dramatically altered job requirements, resulting in a lower demand for workers without a good education. Consequently, many men are unable to fulfill the role of significant earner that is so fundamental to their families and to their own self-image. The real income of young men, especially those with no education beyond high school, has been declining rapidly. Since 1972 median earned income of all men ages 25 to 34 has fallen by 26 percent (in inflation-adjusted dollars). The annual earnings of black male high school dropouts in their 20s fell by a full 50 percent between 1975 and 1989. The annual earnings for white dropouts in their 20s fell by a third.

A number of prominent researchers have documented the link between the growth in young female-headed families and the diminished earnings of young men. University of Chicago sociologist William J. Wilson, for example, concluded that "the adverse effects of unemployment and other economic problems on family stability are well established in the literature." According to Wilson, the increase in mother-only families correlates closely with the difficulty of finding a marriage partner with stable employment.

Citing similar trends, George Mason University professor Roger Wilkins has observed: "Poor children need families, and in a culture where almost half the marriages end in divorce, the very least the most vulnerable citizens need for a chance to form and keep families is a real shot at earned income. But America is going through a profound economic upheaval that is pinching middle-class people, doing severe damage to unskilled whites, and devastating unskilled blacks."

Reduced earnings of young men obviously has important implications for their contribution and role within the families they help form. The percentage of men ages 25 to 34 who earned enough to lift a four-person family out of poverty ($14,763 in 1993) has steadily

declined since the 1960s (see Figure 2). Since this is the cohort of males who normally support young families, the decline in income affects the dynamics of gender roles, family formation, and family stability. Figure 2 also shows that the increase in the number of young men with low income has been accompanied by a parallel increase in the number of children living in mother-only families.

Since the 1960s, the economic position of young minority males, which was worse than whites to begin with, has deteriorated dramatically. In 1993 nearly half of all African American and Latino males ages 25 to 34 did not earn enough to lift a family of four out of poverty. Between 1970 and 1983 the share of African American children living in two-parent families fell from 59 percent to 36 percent, and during the same period the share of Latino kids living in two-parent families fell from 78 percent to 65 percent.

The powerful connection between diminished male earnings and employment on the one hand, and the increase in father-absent families on the other, is most unmistakable in high-poverty neighborhoods. In 1980 almost 5 million children were growing up in neighborhoods where a majority of the working-age men had been unemployed during most of the previous year. In these neighborhoods, more than 45 percent of all the families were headed by women — almost twice the national average. By contrast, in communities where at least 80 percent of working-age men were employed more than six months during the prior year, only 14 percent of the families were headed by a single mother — about half the national average.

The Meaning and Message Behind the Numbers

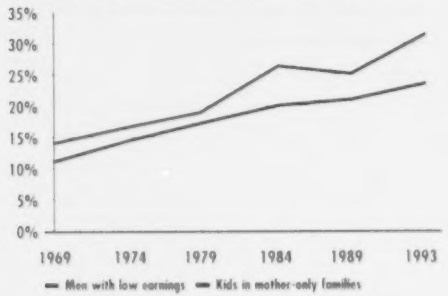
Almost everyone believes in the value of strong families, and virtually everyone agrees on the importance of a father's role — economic, emotional, and developmental — as a contributor to family strength.

There are, of course, exceptions. In some families, the absence of fathers is sadly inescapable, and in other cases, it is in everybody's best interest. Moreover, nothing one says about the importance of fathers should diminish our awareness of the health, resilience, and achievement of the millions of children successfully being raised by single parents across the country.

But having affirmed all of the above, there remains ample reason for national alarm over the increasing share of our children who are growing up without fathers playing an important part in their lives. The statistics are simply too clear to debate.

Children in father-absent families are five times more likely to be poor and about ten times more likely to be extremely poor.[7] By definition, these kids are likely to have less parental time and supervision. Children of single mothers are twice as likely to drop out of high school and significantly more likely to end up in foster or group care and in juvenile justice facilities. Girls from single-parent families have a threefold greater risk of bearing children as unwed teenagers. And boys whose fathers are absent face a much higher probability of growing up unemployed, incarcerated, and uninvolved with their own children. Added to this is a growing body of research

Figure 2: Kids in Mother-Only Families and Earnings of Men Ages 25-34:* 1969-1993



emphasizing the important role father involvement can play in the positive cognitive, emotional, and social development of their sons and daughters.

The numbers and findings in this year's *Data Book* however, tell us more about father absence than just its negative consequences. They also tell us some critical things about its causes. Indeed, if the data in this edition of *KIDS COUNT* convey nothing else, they should make clear the powerful, fundamental, and inescapable correlation between the declining earning success of less educated, less skilled young males and the increases in unwed parenting and single-parent families.

Noting this connection is not to deny the moral and cultural dimensions of the family formation issue. There is no excuse for fathers who evade or default on responsibilities they can and should fulfill. Moreover, we, as a nation, should take every opportunity to reaffirm the personal obligations and the moral duties of men and women who bring children into this world. We should teach and preach more consistently about the importance of family. We should encourage greater social responsibility by the nation's entertainment media. We should expect the establishment of paternity as a routine part of the administration of our social welfare programs. And we should insist that absent fathers' obligations for child support be uniformly established and aggressively enforced.

But, important as they are, these things alone are not enough. It is also imperative that we begin to address the very real economic barriers and challenges that are distancing too many young men from embracing and fulfilling their rightful responsibilities as fathers.

Almost no one volunteers for roles and duties they cannot fulfill. And the simple truth is that disadvantaged young men who do not have the examples, education, or opportunity to succeed in today's economy are not prepared to contribute as providers, protectors, and mentors to their children. They are, in other words, ill-equipped for involved fatherhood. And as long as that remains the case, the problem of father absence—of too many fragile families—will continue to disadvantage millions of our kids.

The argument offered here is a fairly simple one. If we are sincere about reconnecting fathers with their children, if we are serious about strengthening the American family, then we have to make improving the skills, prospects, and opportunities of disadvantaged father-age males a national policy priority.

Up to now, however, it has been nothing of the sort. Instead of targeting expectations and assistance on disadvantaged males, the thrust of much of our social policy and practice has been to write them off. Until recently, for example, the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program actually allowed a family to be disqualified for assistance if an unemployed father were living with his children. In the field of child welfare, it has been (and continues to be) far more likely for a father to be seen as irrelevant or a problem to be managed than as a potential asset or resource to his children.

This policy indifference to father-age males is even more unmistakable in the

current debates over welfare reform. In our widely shared desire to move poor families from welfare to work, we have focused on every conceivable strategy to equip, enable, train, cajole, compel, penalize, and/or reward welfare mothers toward self-sufficient employment. By contrast, almost no attention has been given to assessing, promoting, or maximizing the employment and earning potential of the young men who are now or are likely someday to be the fathers of dependent children.

If we are genuine about our national concern to strengthen fragile families, then this neglect of poor and absent fathers has to end. It has to be replaced by a comprehensive set of new strategies that address at least the following four key areas.

First, the nation's education reform efforts have to put a higher and more focused priority on improving educational outcomes for poor and minority male students. While it's true that many of our public school systems are failing kids across the board, it's also most often true that the failure is greatest and most egregious with poor and minority boys. They are the kids most often retained in grade, most often suspended, and most often learning the least, as measured on standardized tests. School improvement efforts need more explicitly to accept the challenge of delivering dramatically better learning and readiness outcomes for these future fathers.

Second, we need to make recognizing and reconnecting fathers a real part of future child-welfare and social-work practice. Our customary practice of treating fathers as marginal actors only serves to leave their problems largely unaddressed and their potential contribution to family strength largely untapped. Changing this orientation to fathers will no doubt be difficult, but successful father-focused programs, like those being pioneered by the Philadelphia Children's Network and the National Institute for Responsible Fatherhood and Family Development in Cleveland, suggest that thoughtful outreach to dads pays real dividends to the men, their families, and their children.

Third, we need to commit—at the federal and state levels—to a vision of welfare reform that enables, requires, and rewards work by non-custodial as well as custodial parents. The fathers of dependent children, in other words, need to be as much the target of assistance and sanctions as the mothers. This means more than emphasizing conventional child-support enforcement. It means designing programs and policies to ensure that more absent fathers have the capacity to make meaningful financial contributions to the rearing of their kids. The potential of this kind of genuine welfare reform is now being demonstrated in model programs, like Parents' Fair Share Demonstration in nine states and New York's Child Assistance Project. Efforts like these ought to be seen as the starting point for a thoughtful, family-oriented repair of our broken welfare system.

Finally, if we are sincere about wanting to address unwed parenting, the growth of single-parent families, and deepening child poverty, we have to redouble our efforts to find and sustain employment for father-age males in those communities where these family-formation issues are most severe. As noted earlier, there are almost 5 million American children now growing up in communities where half or more of the adult males are not steadily *in the* labor force. Not surprisingly most of these kids are poor. More than one-third are welfare dependent. Half live in father-absent households. And all the kids are living amidst rising rates of teen pregnancy and unwed parenthood.

In these communities, reinforcing families, reconnecting fathers, and fostering self-sufficiency require nothing less than a comprehensive commitment to jobs and economic development for the underemployed adults who live there. The recently announced Empowerment Zone and Enterprise Community grants illustrate the kind and scale of commitment it will take to convert our poorest communities once again into places where strong families with contributing fathers can provide more of what their children need.

These recommendations may seem too ambitious or too costly to some readers. We may, in the end, decide we cannot afford to invest in the boys and men who are now living around the margins of the labor force and their families. But if we make that judgment, then all this earnest talk about fatherhood obligations, family values, self-sufficiency, and better futures for poor kids may turn out to be just that: talk.

Douglas W. Nelson
Executive Director
The Annie E. Casey Foundation

Summary and Findings

Critical Dimensions of Children's Lives

This publication provides the most recent government figures reflecting ten critical dimensions of children's lives. The broad array of data we present each year in the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* is intended to illuminate the conditions facing America's children and to assess trends in their well-being. By updating the assessment every year, *KIDS COUNT* provides ongoing benchmarks with which to evaluate efforts to improve the well-being of children. States can see how they have advanced or regressed since 1985, and they can compare the status of their children to those in other states across several dimensions of well-being. Furthermore, presentation of the data each year allows us to make incremental improvements from year to year as new data become available and methodology is refined.

The data on the following pages present a rich but complex picture of American children. At the national level, five of the indicators of child well-being showed conditions worsened between 1985 and 1992, and five indicators showed improvement. Naturally, the picture varies from state to state. However, two of the dimensions that showed deterioration got much worse, while most of the indicators that showed improvement showed only a little improvement. The rapid increase in violent crime arrest rates and unmarried teenage childbearing reflects the growing problems faced by adolescents making the transition from childhood to adulthood.

KIDS COUNT State Indicators

While ten measures can hardly capture the full range of conditions shaping kids' lives, we believe the array of data provided here possesses three important attributes: (1) They reflect a broad range of influences affecting the well-being of children (such as health, adequacy of income, educational attainment, and the chance of being arrested for a violent crime). (2) They reflect experiences across a range of developmental stages—from birth through early adulthood. (3) They are consistent across states and over time, which permits legitimate comparisons.

In the pages that follow, the most recent figures are compared to corresponding data from 1985 to assess the trends during the late 1980s and early 1990s. In order to provide a framework for understanding the indicators of child well-being, several background measures are provided for each state, including four measures that influence or reflect the role of fathers in the lives of children.

The ten measures are all taken from government sources and reflect the best data available for each indicator. However, it is important to recognize that no data are perfect. Many of the indicators used here are derived from samples and, like all sample data, contain a certain amount of random error. We urge readers to focus on those differences across states and those changes over time within states that are relatively large. Small differences or changes may be due to random fluctuations.[1] Trends in child well-being can best be assessed by using these indicators collectively.

Percent Low Birth Weight Babies

Infant Mortality Rate

Finally, many young mothers are not fully informed of how their behavior may add risks to the health of their unborn children. Educational efforts to teach young parents about the implications of their behavior are needed.

Across the states and the District of Columbia, the percentage of births that are of low weight ranges from a low of 4.9 percent in Alaska to a high of 11.5 percent in the District of Columbia. Between 1985 and 1992, 30 states and the District of Columbia experienced an increase in the percentage of births that were of low birth weight.

Since the first year of life is more precarious than later years of childhood, negative social conditions such as poverty and an unhealthy environment have a big impact on this infant age group. The number of children who die before their first birthday is reflected in the infant mortality rate.

Children born to families with lower advantages are more likely to experience health problems at an early age. For example, the infant mortality rate of African American women is more than twice that of whites.

Communities where there is a confluence of several problems, such as poverty, teenage parenthood and illiteracy, tend to have higher infant mortality rates. One reason for the high infant mortality rate in poor neighborhoods is that residents there are less likely to receive prenatal or intensive care. While the infant mortality rate in the United States has been falling, there are still 22 countries that have lower infant mortality rates than the United States.

There were 34,628 infant deaths in 1992. Thanks in large part to improvements in medical technology, the U.S. infant mortality rate declined from 10.0 per 1,000 births in 1985 to 8.5 in 1992. This decline was reflected in every state and the District of Columbia.

Child Death Rate

Once children survive the first year of life, mortality drops sharply. However, far too many children are still exposed to high-risk situations as they move toward adolescence.

In 1992, 14,957 children between the ages of 1 and 14 died in the United States. This amounts to 28.8 out of every 100,000 children in this age range. The child death rate (deaths of children ages 1 to 14 per 100,000 children in this age group) has fallen for the past several years due in large part to advances in medical care and the general decrease in motor vehicle accidents, which are a major cause of death among children.

Naturally, the child death rate fell from 33.8 in 1985 to 28.8 in 1992, a 15 percent decline. In 1992 the child death rate ranged from a low of 11.2 in New Hampshire to a high of 59.8 in the District of Columbia. Despite the overall decline in child death rates, however, some children still face hazardous living conditions. Poor minority children, especially African American children, are often isolated in dangerous neighborhoods where the chances of life-threatening mishaps are highest.

Number of Births to Unmarried Teens per 1,000 Females Ages 15-19

Teenage childbearing is particularly problematic because it diminishes the opportunities of both the child and the mother. Children born to unmarried teenage mothers have a relatively low probability of obtaining the emotional and financial resources they need to develop into independent, productive, well-adjusted adults. Research shows that children born to single teenage mothers are more likely to drop out of school, to give birth out of wedlock, to divorce or separate, and to be dependent on welfare.[11]

The increasing percentage of births occurring to single teens reflects a growing group of babies who will have to overcome high odds to thrive. Unmarried 15- to 19-year-olds who give birth seldom receive adequate support from the fathers of their children. According to Vivian Gadsen, "Teenage, never-married mothers experience particular difficulties, and are distinguished from the general population of single parents by their low educational attainment, social resources, potential earnings as well as the decreased likelihood of father participation and support. Many of the fathers of these women's children do not become involved due to their inability to make an adequate financial contribution and subsequent feelings of powerlessness."[12]

While the earnings of males who become fathers as teenagers increase over time, they seldom earn as much as males who postpone childbearing. A recent study of teenage fathers concluded, "On average, by age 30, teen fathers earn only $13,783—roughly two-thirds of the earnings of males who delay parenting until age 20 or later."[13]

In addition to being young and unmarried, the mothers and fathers of these babies are often undereducated. By age 23, only 65 percent of teen fathers have completed high school, including General Educational Development (GED) recipients, compared to 85 percent of other young men. Given the changing nature of our economy, parents with low educational attainment are likely to have an increasingly difficult time in the labor force. These parents will have to struggle to provide the economic and human resources that lead to successful child development.

A child born to an unmarried teenage high school dropout is ten times as likely to be living in poverty by ages 8 to 12 as one born to a mother with none of these three characteristics.

In 1992 there were 353,878 births to unmarried teens ages 15 to 19, compared to 270,922 in 1985. The number of births to unmarried teens per 1,000 females ages 15 to 19 increased from 29.5 in 1985 to 42.5 in 1992. The national change was echoed in every state. This rate increased by at least 50 percent in 17 states and the District of Columbia.

Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate

Being arrested for a violent crime is clearly a negative outcome for a young person, and an increase in this indicator is cause for concern. While violent crime has become a major social policy concern, it is important to note that perceptions do not always match the data. For a

full discussion of juvenile justice statistics, readers are directed to *Images and Reality: Juvenile Crime, Youth Violence, and Public Policy*, published by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency in San Francisco.

The juvenile violent crime arrest rate reflects the number of youths between the ages of 10 and 17 arrested for homicide, forcible rape, robbery, or aggravated assault. During 1989, about a quarter (25 percent) of everyone arrested for a violent crime was under age 20.

There are important neighborhood and family effects on juvenile delinquency. One recent report indicates that most young men in the juvenile justice system spent at least part of their childhood in a single-parent family.

Nationally, the juvenile violent crime arrest rate increased from 305 per 100,000 in 1985 to 483 per 100,000 in 1992. The rate increased in every state but Vermont; it more than doubled in 11 states.

Percent 16- to 19-Year-Olds Who Are High School Dropouts

Graduating from high school is critical for obtaining post-secondary education or getting a job. Teens who drop out of high school face enormous odds for achieving future financial success in life. Over their lifetime, high school dropouts will earn only about 75 percent as much as high school graduates, and less than half of what college graduates are likely to make during their lifetime.

While those who leave high school during their teenage years may someday return or obtain a GED, only a small share of dropouts actually do so. Since economic success for males is closely linked to stable families, young males dropping out of high school inhibits the formation of stable two-parent families.

In many school systems around the country, especially those in wealthy suburbs, a high percentage of students stay in school and graduate on time. However, students living in troubled inner city areas often attend schools where graduating on time with a good education is not the norm. Studies show that students from low-income households are much more likely to drop out of school.

The economic costs of dropping out are clear. Since 1970, the real income (income adjusted for inflation) of adults who have a high school diploma or less has fallen dramatically, while the real income of college graduates has increased.

In any given year, the likelihood of slipping into poverty is about three times higher for high school dropouts than for those who have finished high school. Between 1988 and 1991, 5.1 percent of high school dropouts became poor, compared to only 1.9 percent of those with at least a high school diploma.

As America moves into the 21st century, when advanced skills and technical knowledge will be required for most meaningful jobs, the prospects for those who have not completed high school will be dismal. The economic gap between those with a high school diploma and those who drop out is likely to grow.

There is a clear relationship between family structure and being a high school dropout. Kids growing up in single-parent families are twice as likely as those from married-couple families to drop out of high school.

Nationwide, 9.3 percent of teens ages 16 to 19 were dropouts in 1992, a decrease of 11 percent since 1985. However, the share of dropouts actually rose in 14 states between 1985 and 1992.

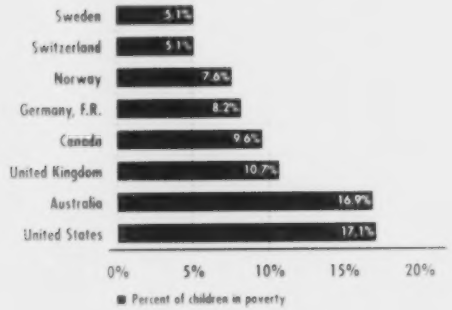
Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working

The transition from adolescence to adulthood is a critical period in people's lives. Older teens who are not productively engaged during this period often find it difficult to recover later in life.

The percent of teens not attending school and not working reflects a group of young people who are not engaged in either of the core activities that usually occupy people during this crucial period in their lives. Clearly, those who have dropped out of school are extremely vulnerable. But even those who have finished school but are not working belong to a marginalized group. Work experience at this point in their life is critical. People who spend a large share of their young adult years unemployed have a hard time finding and keeping a job later in life.

Between 1985 and 1992, there was a 10 percent decline in the share of 16- to 19-year-olds neither attending school nor working (from 11.0 percent in 1985 to 9.9 percent in 1992). This probably reflects counter-balancing trends. Since the drop-out rate is down, more students are in school rather than idle. Among those who are out of school, however, the share who actually found jobs has probably declined.

Figure 3: Child Poverty Rates in Eight Developed Countries



Teen Violent Death Rate

The teen violent death rate reflects deaths from homicide, suicide, and accidents among those 15 to 19 years old. Perceptions of increasing violence in our country highlight the implications of this indicator. The growth of gangs in many inner-city areas, coupled with the increased availability of guns, has resulted in a steady growth in teen violent deaths. Declines in teen deaths due to accidents (primarily automobile accidents) were offset by a doubling in the number of homicides. Suicides stayed about the same.

Many researchers point to the increase in handguns as an important cause of the rise of teen violent deaths. Every two hours in America today a child dies of a gunshot wound. Between 1979 and 1991, there were nearly 40,000 15- to 19-year-olds who died from firearms.

In 1992, 11,383 teens died a violent death. Nationally, the teen violent death rate increased 6 percent between 1985 and 1992. However, the teen violent death rate actually rose by more than 30 percent in four states and the District of Columbia.

Percent of Children in Poverty

The percent of children in poverty is perhaps the most global and widely used indicator of child well-being. This is due, in part, to the fact that poverty is closely linked to a number of other undesirable outcomes in areas such as health, education, emotional well-being, and delinquency. The data shown here are based on the government's official poverty measure, but it should be noted that a number of researchers are critical of this measure (see sidebar, "Measuring Poverty").

Between 1985 and 1992, there was a 1 percent decline in the poverty rate of children (from 20.8 to 20.6 percent), but this masks countervailing trends taking place in the mid-1980s and early 1990s. The child poverty rate declined in the mid-1980s, but it has been increasing for the past several years. National data[1] show that the poverty rate among related children (under age 18) increased from 19.0 percent in 1989 to 22.0 percent in 1993.

Public opinion polls[2] indicate that the current poverty line ($14,763 for a family of four in 1993) is unrealistically low. If poverty thresholds were higher, more children would be classified as poor. Almost a third of all children (31.5 percent) lived in poor and near-poor families (income below 150 percent of the poverty level).

The child poverty rate in the United States is well above that of most other developed nations. One study[3] found that the child poverty rate in the United States was higher than any of the seven other industrialized countries examined (see Figure 3). It was more than twice as high as child poverty in four of these countries. The relatively high child poverty rate in the United States is usually attributed to lower levels of government assistance for the needy.

Percent of Families with Children Headed by a Single Parent

The percent of families with children headed by a single parent has risen steadily over the past few decades and is a growing point of concern among policy makers and the public. Single-parent families, particularly those formed when unmarried teenagers give birth, are a prominent topic in the welfare reform debate.

The share of families headed by a single parent has increased from 21.9 percent in 1985 to 25.3 percent in 1992. Every state recorded an increase in this measure between 1985 and 1992.

Children growing up in single-parent households typically do not have the same economic or human resources available as those growing up in two-parent families. Moreover, public assistance does not lift poor children out of poverty. For example, the combination of AFDC and food stamps is below the poverty line in every state and under 75 percent of the poverty line in 41 states and the District of Columbia.

In addition, relatively few single parents receive adequate child support payments. A recent analysis[1] indicates that 58 percent of the gap in the amount that children should receive in child support from absent fathers and what they actually do receive is due to the lack of child support awards, 21 percent is due to the inadequacy of those awards, and only 21 percent is due to uncollected funds from child support orders in place.

Measuring Poverty

People are classified as being above or below the poverty line using the federal government's official poverty index. The poverty measure, which was created in the U.S. government in 1964, is actually a series of income thresholds which vary depending on the size and composition of a family. The poverty income thresholds are updated each year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). In 1993 the threshold was $13,750 for a family of four. While these statistics on the poor come from the Census Bureau, the official statistician of poverty is not the U.S. Census Bureau but the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

The poverty standard was derived from a 1955 government survey which found that an average family of three or more persons spent one-third of their income on food. The poverty level for families was then four times the cost of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economy Food Plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the Economy Food Plan was adjusted to take into account the different food expenses of these smaller households.

While the poverty standard has been widely used, many experts have been critical of the way the government determines who is poor. Some critics argue that the current poverty figures overestimate the real extent of poverty, while others contend that the current figures underestimate real poverty.

Those who think that the current official figures overstate poverty offer several reasons for this view.

First, the poverty measure does not account for noncash benefits, such as Food Stamps and Medicaid, provided by government agencies. Noncash benefits have increased dramatically over the past 30 years and now account for well over half of all the means-tested benefits provided by the federal government. If noncash benefits were counted as income, the number of poor would be smaller.

Second, the poverty measure looks only at income and not at wealth or assets. Someone who owns a home or some other valuable asset but has low income in a given year will be counted as poor. While most poor people do not have a lot of assets, using an assets test as well as an income test would decrease the number of poor.

Third, some analysts suggest that the way the poverty thresholds have been adjusted over time to account for inflation overstates the real impact of rising prices on poor people. For example, increases in the cost of new homes have little effect on poor people because they will not buy new houses. If the poverty thresholds increased less rapidly year to year, the poverty thresholds would be lower and there would be fewer people falling below the poverty line.

Another set of critics contend that the poverty figures underestimate the real number of poor people in the country.

First, there is no adjustment for taxes paid. To determine poverty, a family's pre-tax income is compared to the poverty threshold. Others say the money paid to the government in taxes cannot be used to purchase food, clothing or other necessities. Analysts argue that after-tax income should be used to identify the poor. If after-tax income were used, more people would fall below the poverty threshold.

Second, there is no geographic cost-of-living adjustment used in the poverty threshold. The same income threshold is used in high-cost areas like New York City and Washington, D.C., as places used in low-cost areas like the rural South. Therefore, the poverty measure underestimates the real number of poor in many large cities and other high-cost areas.

Third, a significant share of the public feels the income levels used to identify the poor are unrealistically low. Results of a 1989 Gallup public opinion poll[2] indicate that the public would set the poverty line at 25 percent above the level currently used by the government. Another recent study[3] found that the public thought the poverty line should be 21 percent higher than it is ($17,856 rather than $14,763 in 1993). If the poverty thresholds were 25 percent higher than current levels, the child poverty rate in 1993 would have been 28.4 percent rather than 22.7 percent.

Finally, there is also an ongoing debate about whether poverty should be an absolute concept or a relative concept. If it is a relative concept, then some adjustment needs to be made for the overall rise in income since the poverty measure was implemented. If a relative measure of poverty were used, the number of poor would be significantly higher than the current measure indicates.

The poverty measure may not be as bad as the critiques of it make it out to be. As suggested above, in practical terms many of the factors discussed above would counteract each other in terms of determining the number of kids in poverty. Moreover, while experts may argue about exactly where the poverty line should be, there is widespread agreement that growing up in families with incomes below the official poverty threshold is linked with a host of negative outcomes for kids.

Endnotes

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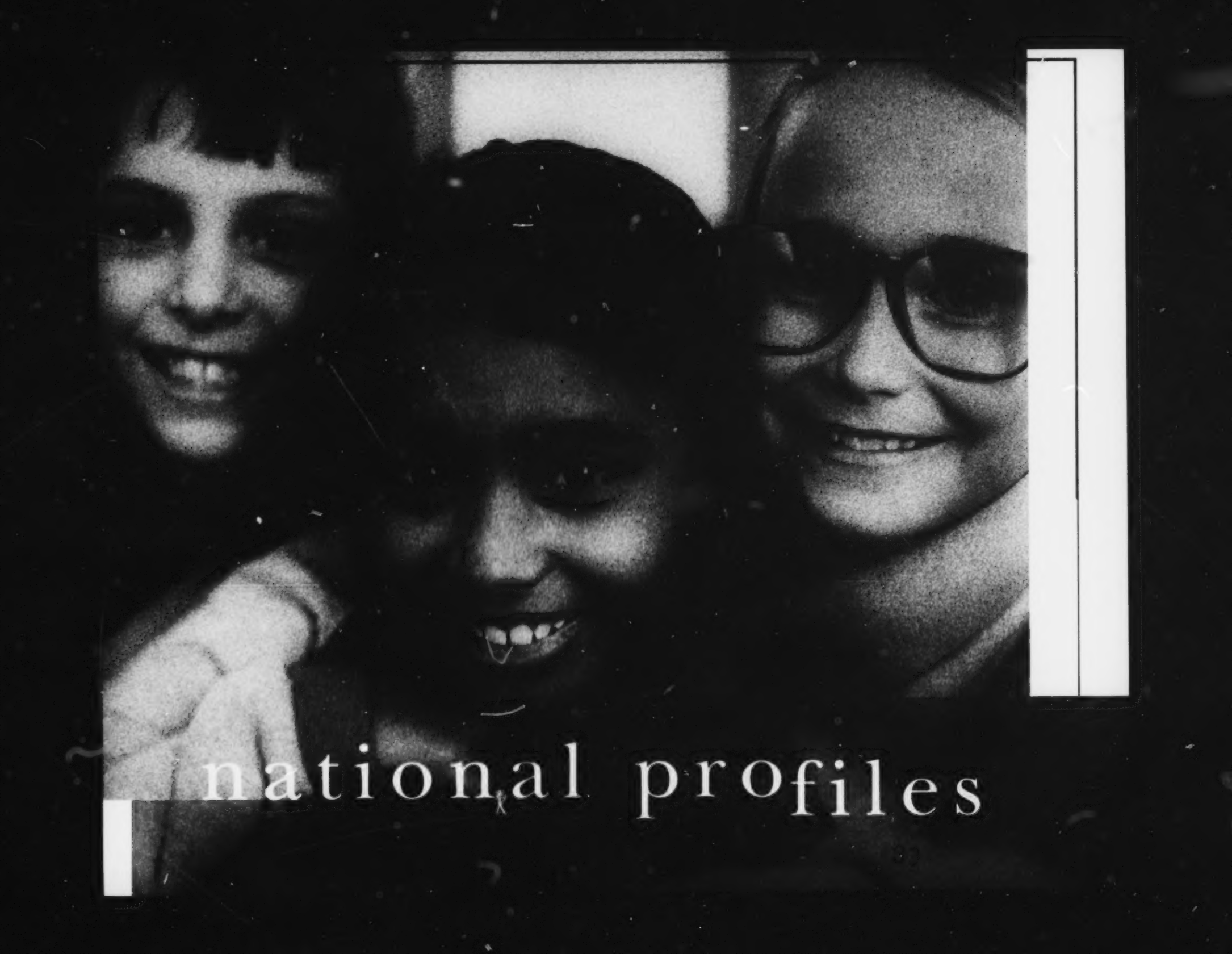


national profiles

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1993	2000
National population under age 18	63,604,000	67,132,000	71,789,000
Percent of national population under age 18	25.6%	26.0%	26.0%

Social Characteristics

Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	41%

Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1992	$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	31.5%
Percent of mother headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	65.4%

Fathers and Families

Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present

United States 15.8%

Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed

United States 7.2%

Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year

United States 7.7%

Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four

United States 30.0%

Definitions are based on the 1990 Census

United States Profile

USA

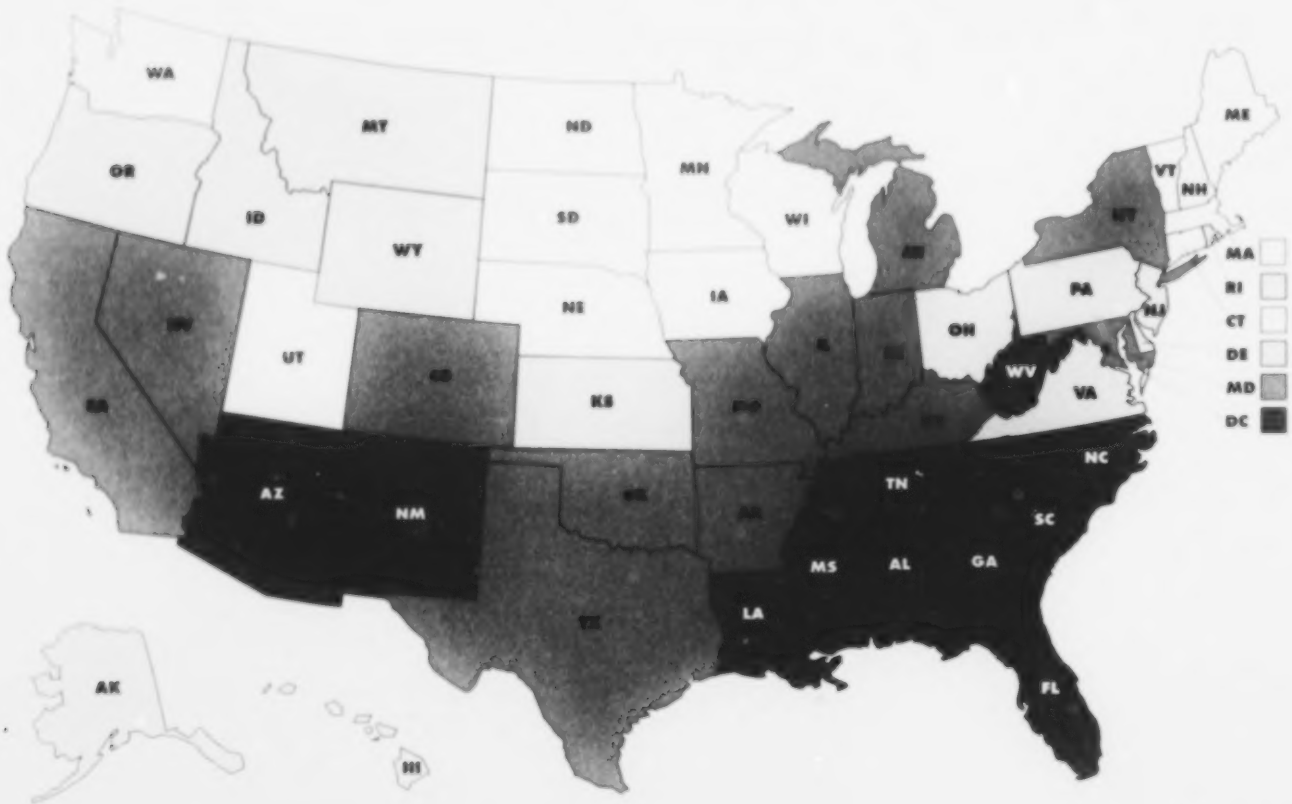
Indicators*		Percent change over time: WORSE ← 0 → BETTER	Trend data 1985	1992
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1992	-5	6.8	7.1
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1992	20	10.6	8.5
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1992	15	33.8	28.8
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	1985-1992	-44	29.5	42.5
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1992	-58	305	483
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1992	11	10.5	9.3
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1992	10	11.0	9.9
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1992	-6	62.8	66.6
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1992	1	20.8	20.6
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1992	-17	21.6	25.3

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 233

■ Solid bars indicate national change

National Composite Rank

1995



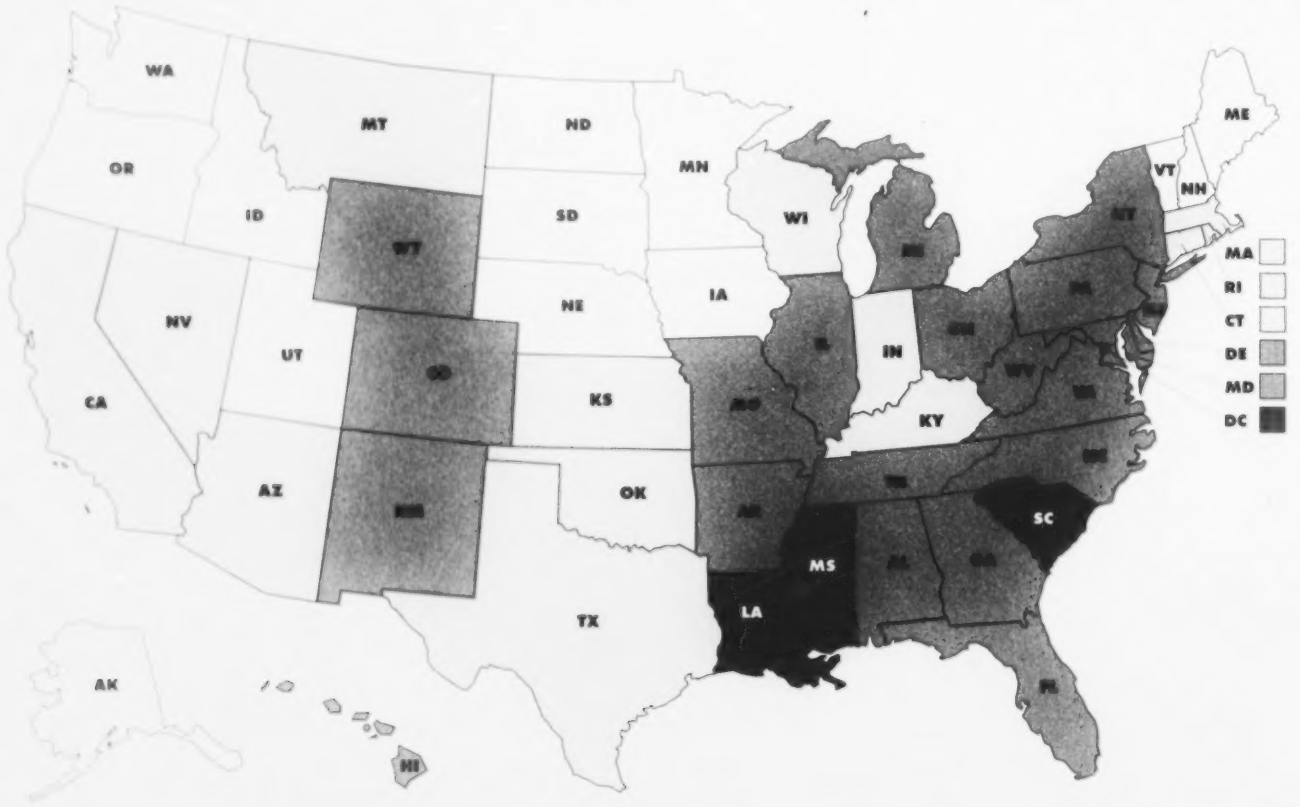
Rank 1–13	
Rank 14–26	
Rank 27–39	
Rank 40–51	

A state's National Composite Rank is determined by the sum of a state's standing on each of ten measures of the condition of children arranged in sequential order from highest (best) to the lowest (worst) (51). The measures include: percent low birth weight babies, infant mortality rate, child death rate, number of births to unmarried teens, juvenile violent crime arrest rate, percent of teens who are high school dropouts, percent of teens not attending school and not working, teen violent death rate, percent of children in poverty, and percent of families with children headed by a single parent.

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

National Indicator Map: State Rates

Percent low birth-weight babies*
1992



More than 20% better than state median (5.7 and lower)

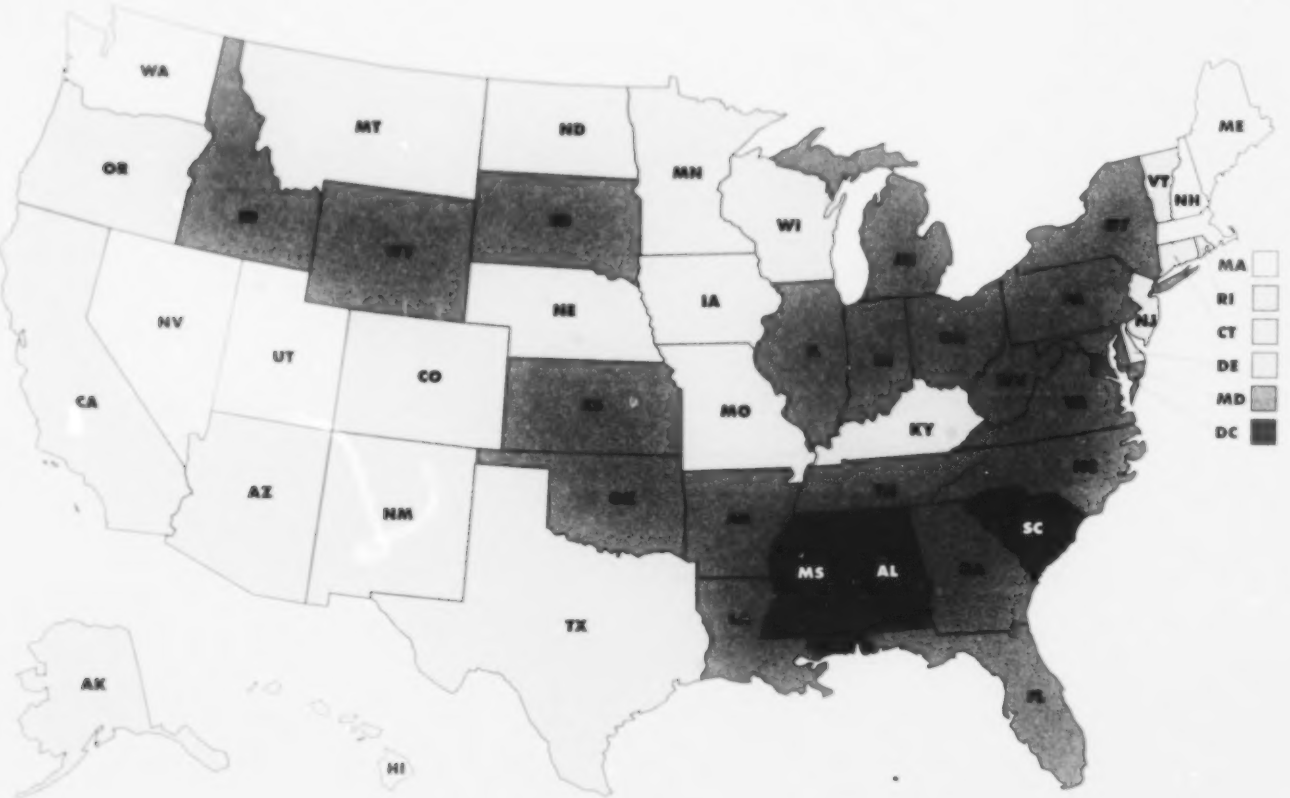
Up to 20% better than state median (5.8 to 7.1)

Up to 20% worse than state median (7.2 to 8.5)

More than 20% worse than state median (8.6 and higher)

*Babies weighing less than 2,500 grams, 5.5 pounds or less

Infant mortality rate
(per 1,000 live births)
1992



More than 20% better than state median (6.9 and lower)

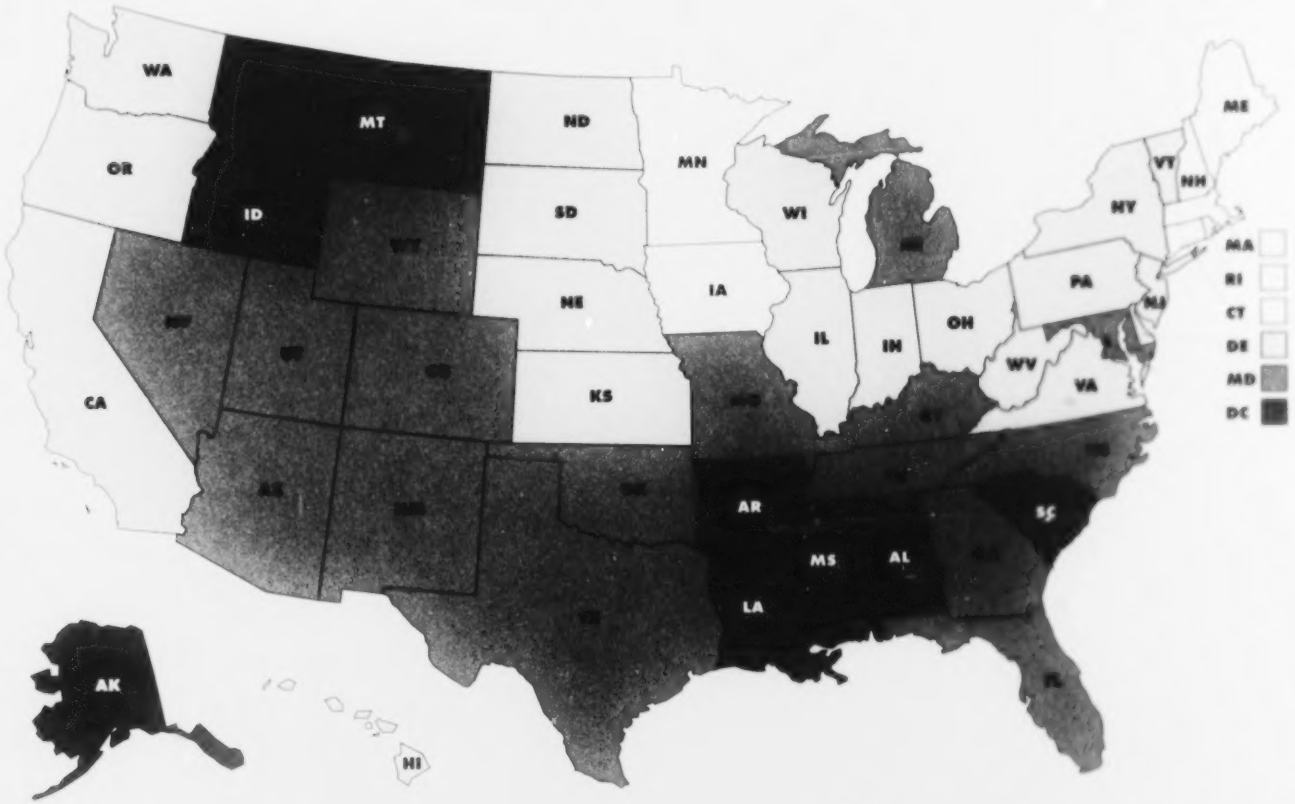
Up to 20% better than state median (7.0 to 8.6)

Up to 20% worse than state median (8.7 to 10.3)

More than 20% worse than state median (10.4 and higher)

National Indicator Map: State Rates

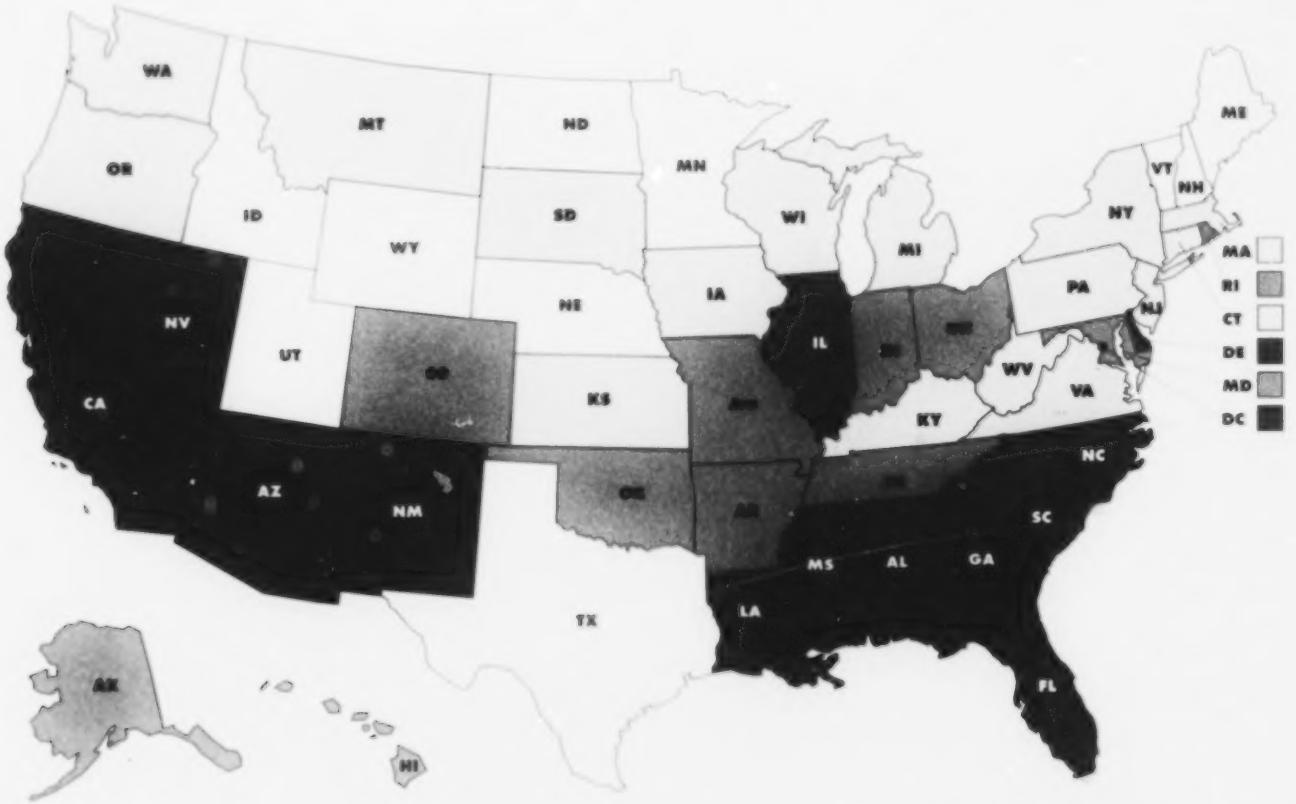
Child death rate
Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)
1992



- More than 20% better than state median (23.2 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (23.3 to 29.0)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (29.1 to 34.8)
- More than 20% worse than state median (34.9 and higher)

Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)

1992

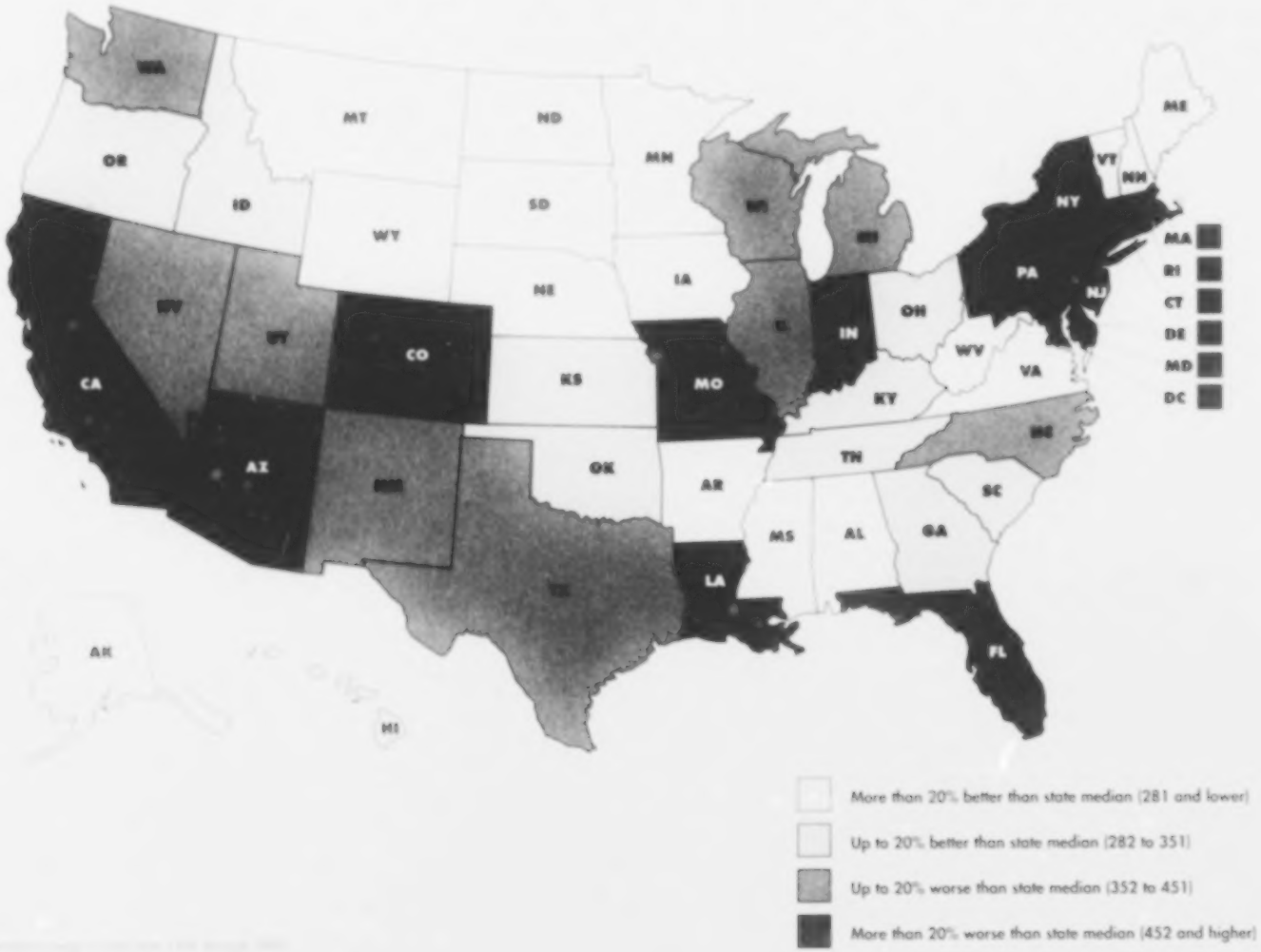


- More than 20% better than state median (31.0 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (31.1 to 38.7)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (38.8 to 46.4)
- More than 20% worse than state median (46.5 and higher)

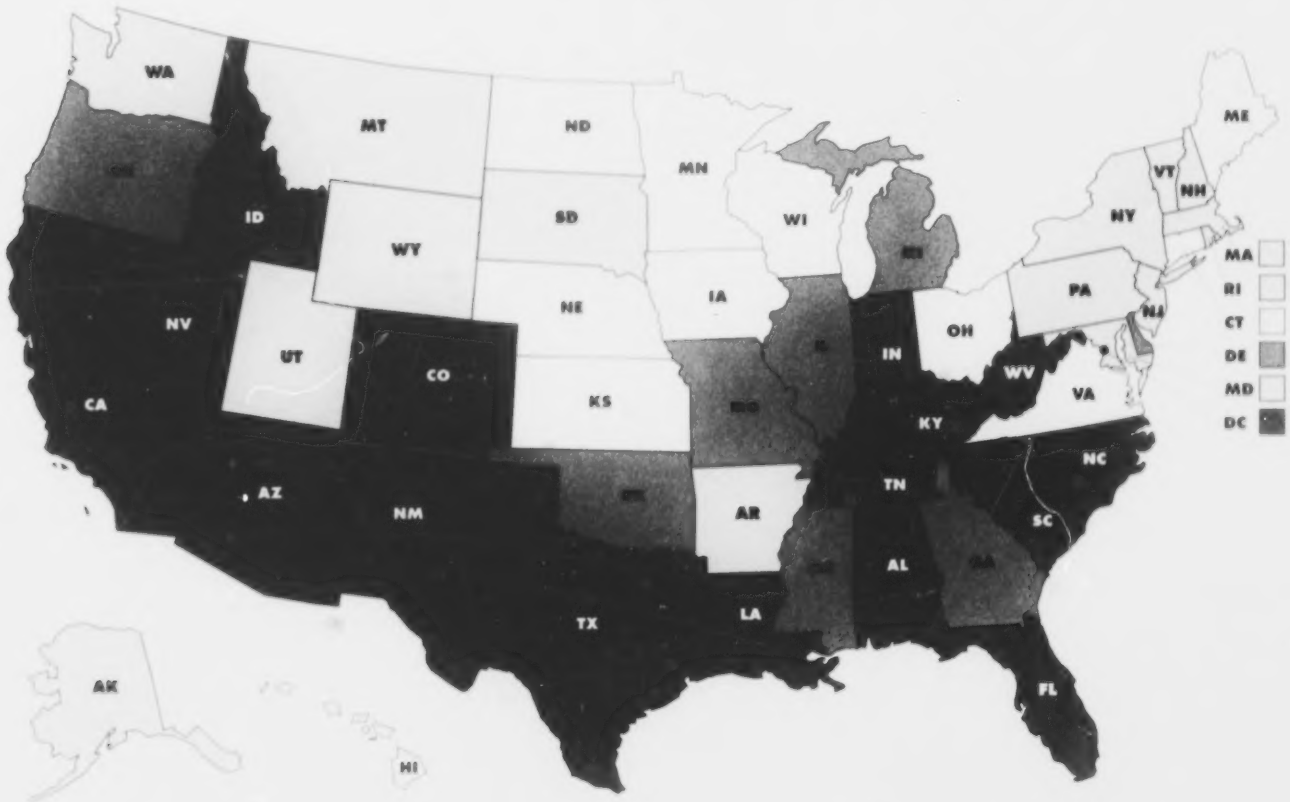
The Annie E. Casey Foundation

National Indicator Map: State Rates

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate
Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)
1992*



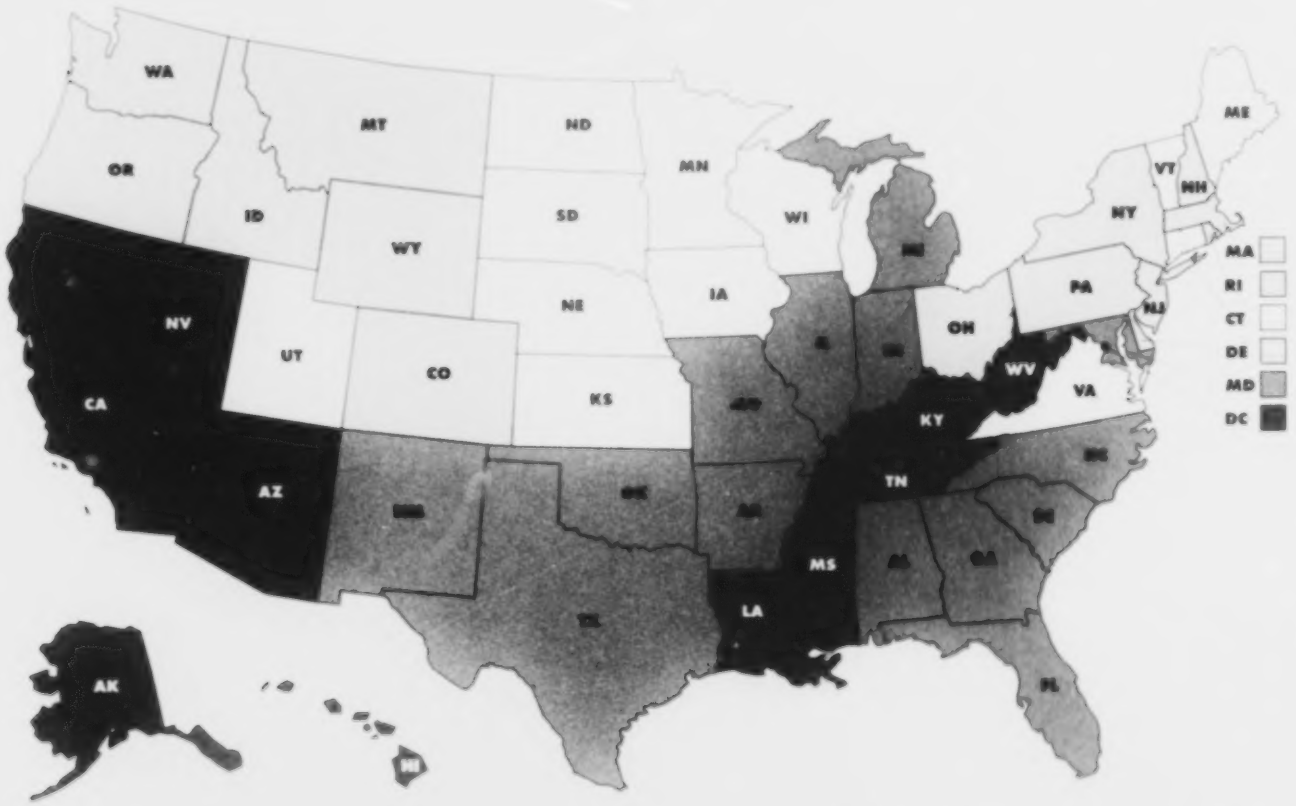
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts
Ages 16-19
1992*



* Data not available for some years (1985 through 1991)

National Indicator Map: State Rates

Percent of teens not attending school and not working
Ages 16-19
1992*



More than 20% better than state median (7.7 and lower)

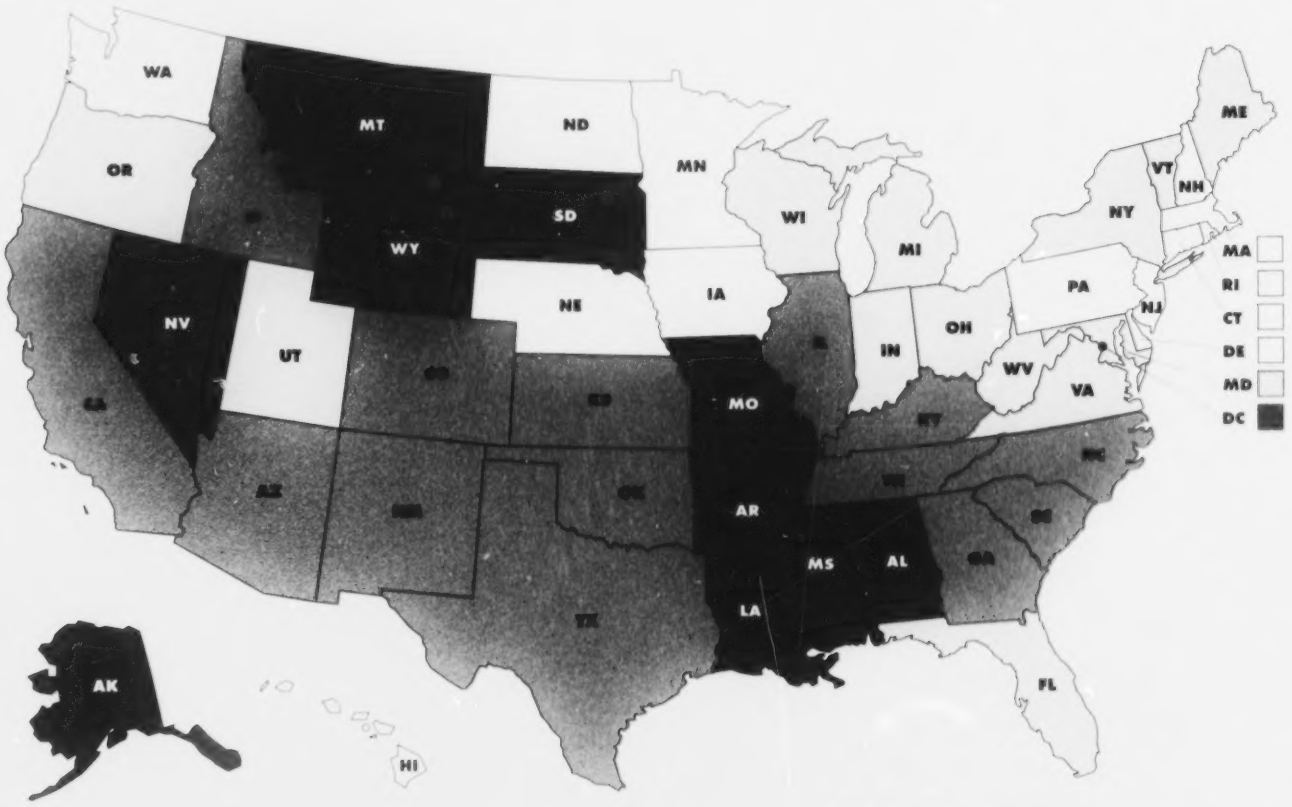
Up to 20% better than state median (7.8 to 9.6)

Up to 20% worse than state median (9.7 to 11.5)

More than 20% worse than state median (11.6 and higher)

* Estimates based on data from 1990 through 1992.

Teen violent death rate
Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)
1992



More than 20% better than state median (52.7 and lower)

Up to 20% better than state median (52.8 to 65.9)

Up to 20% worse than state median (66.0 to 79.1)

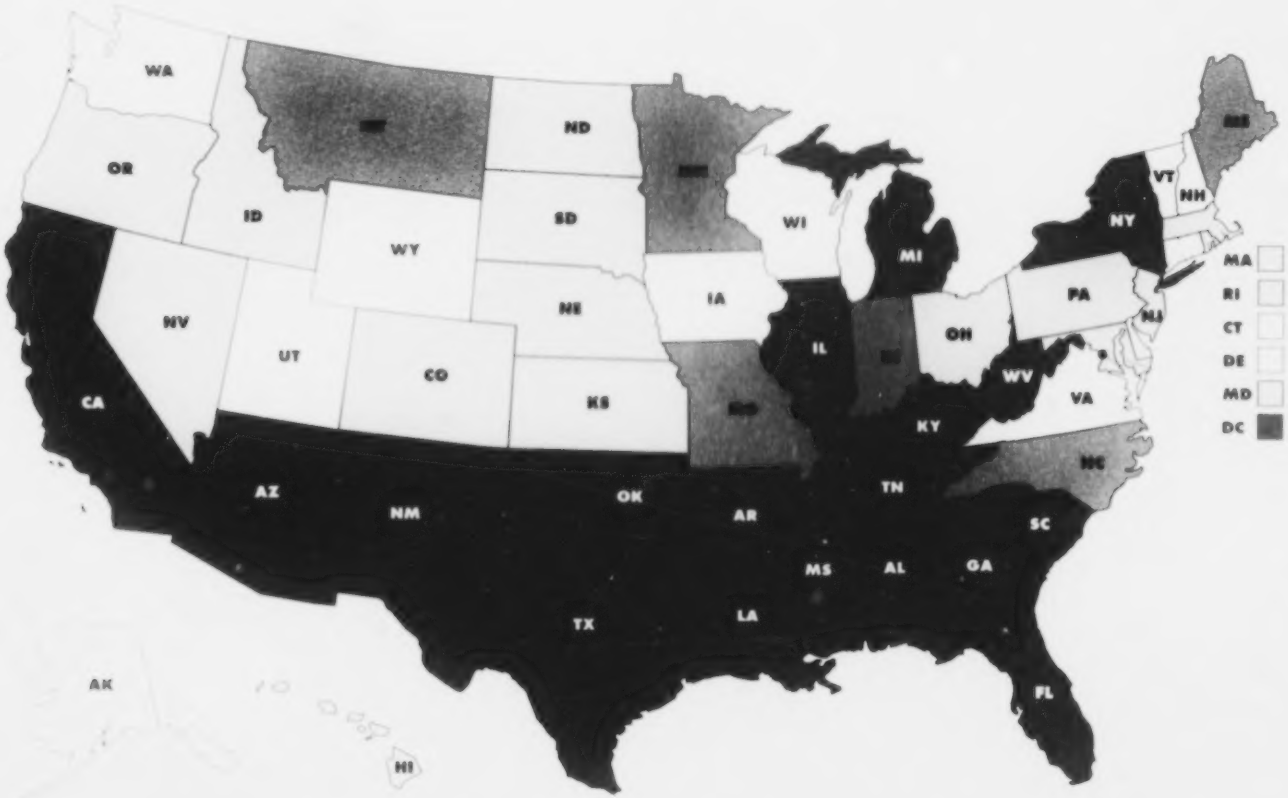
More than 20% worse than state median (79.2 and higher)

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

National Indicator Map: State Rates

Percent of children in poverty

1992*



More than 20% better than state median (14.0 and lower)

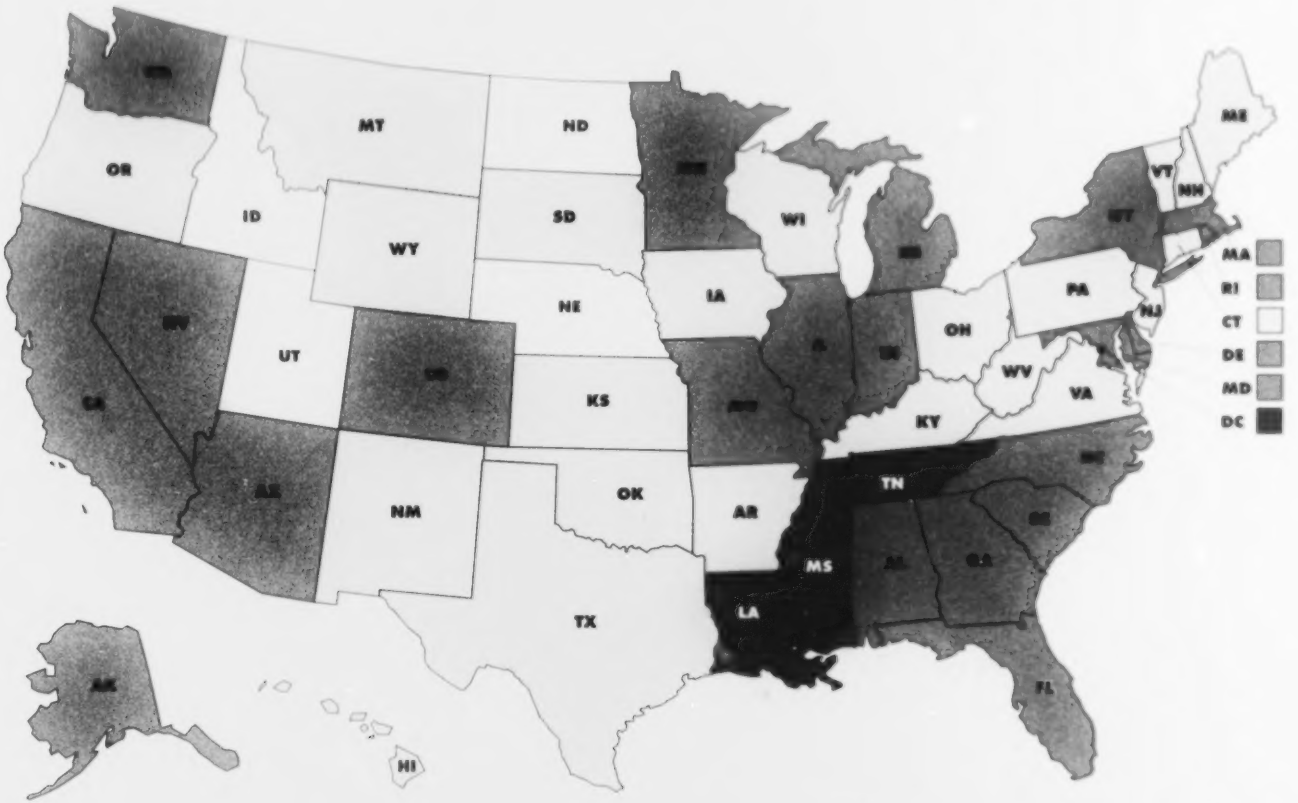
Up to 20% better than state median (14.1 to 17.5)

Up to 20% worse than state median (17.6 to 21.0)

More than 20% worse than state median (21.1 and higher)

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent

1992*



More than 20% better than state median (19.4 and lower)

Up to 20% better than state median (19.5 to 24.2)

Up to 20% worse than state median (24.3 to 29.0)

More than 20% worse than state median (29.1 and higher)

* Three-year average of data from 1991 through 1993

state profiles

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Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1993	2000
State population under age 18	1,059,000	1,076,000	1,185,000
Percent of state population under age 18	26.2%	25.7%	26.4%

Social Characteristics

Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	67.0%	68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	17.0%	13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	13.1%	7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	76.0%	80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	52%	43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	55%	43%

Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1992	$28,500	$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	$17,100	$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	10.1%	8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	38.3%	31.5%
Percent of mother headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	30.1%	31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	46.1%	65.4%

Fathers and Families

Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present

Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed

Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year

Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four

*Numbers are based on the 1990 Census

Alabama

AL

National Composite Rank [44]

Indicators*	Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend data	1985	1992	National Rank (Based on most recent available data)
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1992	6	STATE	8.0	8.5	[44]
			NATIONAL	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1992	16	STATE	12.6	10.5	[49]
			NATIONAL	10.6	8.5	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1992	5	STATE	36.6	34.9	[45]
			NATIONAL	33.8	28.8	
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	1985-1992	37	STATE	54.9	47.7	[38]
			NATIONAL	29.5	42.5	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1992	98	STATE	106	209	[11]
			NATIONAL	305	483	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1992	19	STATE	14.5	11.8	[44]
			NATIONAL	10.5	9.3	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1992	29	STATE	14.3	10.2	[28]
			NATIONAL	11.0	9.9	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1992	21	STATE	73.3	88.3	[44]
			NATIONAL	62.8	66.6	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1992	23	STATE	30.8	23.6	[39]
			NATIONAL	20.8	20.6	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1992	17	STATE	22.2	25.9	[35]
			NATIONAL	21.6	25.3	

*Data Definitions and Data Sources, page 111 ▨ Planned but uncertain national change ■ Solid line indicates state change

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Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1993	2000
State population under age 18	172,000	189,000	221,000
Percent of state population under age 18	31.3%	31.6%	31.5%

Social Characteristics

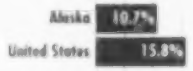
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	71.2%	68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	10.5%	15.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	7.0%	7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	89.2%	80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	N.A.	43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	N.A.	41%

Income and Poverty

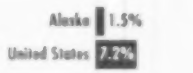
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1992	$40,700	$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	$23,000	$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	3.7%	8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	24.1%	31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	31.8%	31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	89.8%	65.4%

Fathers and Families

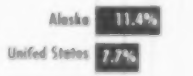
Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present



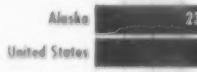
Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four



*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

Alaska

AK

National Composite Rank [26]

Indicators*		Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend data 1985	Trend data 1992	National Rank (based on most recent available data)
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1992	0	STATE	4.9	4.9	[1]
			NATIONAL	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1992	20	STATE	10.8	8.6	[26]
			NATIONAL	10.6	8.5	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1992	37	STATE	56.2	35.6	[44]
			NATIONAL	33.8	28.8	
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	1985-1992	52	STATE	28.8	43.7	[33]
			NATIONAL	29.5	42.5	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1992	19	STATE	209	250	[14]
			NATIONAL	305	483	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1992	25	STATE	10.4	7.8	[24]
			NATIONAL	13.5	9.3	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1992	7	STATE	12.6	11.7	[43]
			NATIONAL	11.0	9.9	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1992	4	STATE	104.9	109.5	[49]
			NATIONAL	62.8	66.6	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1992	14	STATE	11.9	13.6	[9]
			NATIONAL	20.8	20.6	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1992	27	STATE	21.9	27.7	[41]
			NATIONAL	21.6	25.3	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1993	2000
State population under age 18	981,000	1,070,000	1,213,000
Percent of state population under age 18	26.8%	27.2%	27.3%

Social Characteristics

	Data	National
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	62.5%	68.5%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	16.5%	15.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	13.8%	7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	83.9%	80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	49%	45%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	45%	41%

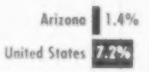
Income and Poverty

	Data	National
Median income of families with children in 1992	$31,600	$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	$18,100	$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	9.6%	8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	34.0%	31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	35.3%	31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	62.4%	65.4%

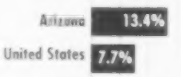
Fathers and Families

Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present

Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census

Arizona

AZ

National Composite Rank [45]

Indicators*		Percent change over time (WORSE ← 0 → BETTER)		Trend data	1985	1992	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1992	3		STATE	6.2	6.4	[19]
				NATIONAL	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1992		14	STATE	9.7	8.4	[23]
				NATIONAL	10.6	8.5	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1992		15	STATE	40.3	34.1	[42]
				NATIONAL	33.8	28.8	
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	1985-1992	59		STATE	59.4	62.7	[50]
				NATIONAL	29.5	42.5	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1992	87		STATE	280	522	[41]
				NATIONAL	305	483	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1992		25	STATE	16.8	12.6	[49]
				NATIONAL	10.5	9.3	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1992	9		STATE	11.1	12.1	[46]
				NATIONAL	11.0	9.9	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1992		14	STATE	85.4	73.8	[34]
				NATIONAL	62.8	66.6	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1992	4		STATE	21.3	22.0	[36]
				NATIONAL	20.8	20.6	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1992	15		STATE	22.1	25.4	[31]
				NATIONAL	21.6	25.3	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 153

Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1993	2000
State population under age 18	621,000	635,000	657,000
Percent of state population under age 18	26.4%	26.2%	25.5%

Social Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	66.7%	68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	19.7%	13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	17.0%	7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	75.0%	80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	47%	43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	51%	41%

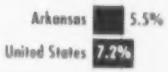
Income and Poverty

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1992	$27,400	$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	$16,000	$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	11.8%	8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	40.6%	31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	33.3%	31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	50.4%	65.4%

Fathers and Families*

Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present

Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year

Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census

Arkansas

AR

National Composite Rank [39]

Indicators*	Percent change over time (WORSE ← 0% → BETTER)	Trend data	1985	1992	National Rank
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1992	STATE	8.0	8.2	[41]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1992	STATE	11.6	10.3	[46]
		NATIONAL	10.6	8.5	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1992	STATE	62.7	58.4	[47]
		NATIONAL	33.8	28.8	
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	1985-1992	STATE	55.6	46.2	[35]
		NATIONAL	29.5	42.5	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1992	STATE	95	274	[17]
		NATIONAL	305	483	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1992	STATE	12.9	7.4	[18]
		NATIONAL	10.5	9.3	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1992	STATE	14.4	11.0	[37]
		NATIONAL	11.0	9.9	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1992	STATE	81.3	91.6	[46]
		NATIONAL	62.8	66.6	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1992	STATE	28.7	24.1	[41]
		NATIONAL	20.8	20.6	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1992	STATE	20.7	22.7	[15]
		NATIONAL	21.6	25.3	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 171

▨ Statistical significance threshold change ■ Actual state trend with some change

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1993	2000
State population under age 18	7,751,000	8,593,000	9,779,000
Percent of state population under age 18	26.0%	27.5%	28.0%

Social Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	62.8%	68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	17.1%	15.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	4.5%	7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	79.7%	80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	55%	45%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	52%	41%

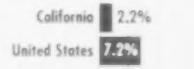
Income and Poverty

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1992	$36,500	$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	$21,900	$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	6.2%	8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	35.1%	31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	25.0%	31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	79.6%	65.4%

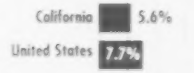
Fathers and Families

Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present

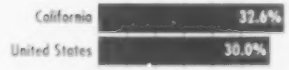
Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four



*Data are based on the 1990 Census

California

CA

National Composite Rank [35]

Indicators*	Percent change over time (WORSE ← 0 → BETTER)		Trend data	1985	1992	National Rank
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1992	2	STATE	6.0	5.9	[14]
			NATIONAL	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1992	27	STATE	9.5	7.0	[8]
			NATIONAL	10.6	8.5	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1992	20	STATE	33.3	26.6	[20]
			NATIONAL	33.8	28.8	
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	1985-1992	63	STATE	41.1	50.8	[41]
			NATIONAL	29.5	42.5	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1992	58	STATE	402	634	[46]
			NATIONAL	305	485	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1992	4	STATE	11.3	11.7	[43]
			NATIONAL	10.5	9.3	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1992	0	STATE	11.6	11.6	[41]
			NATIONAL	11.0	9.9	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1992	5	STATE	68.7	72.2	[50]
			NATIONAL	62.8	66.6	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1992	8	STATE	21.1	22.7	[37]
			NATIONAL	20.8	20.6	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1992	11	STATE	22.8	25.3	[30]
			NATIONAL	21.6	25.3	

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1993	2000
State population under age 18	861,000	938,000	1,037,000
Percent of state population under age 18	26.1%	26.3%	25.6%

Social Characteristics

	COLO	NATIONAL
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	71.7%	68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	11.0%	13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	5.1%	7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	88.5%	80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	40%	45%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	38%	41%

Income and Poverty

	COLO	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1992	$37,600	$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	$21,500	$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	7.3%	8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	26.0%	31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	37.7%	31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	63.1%	65.4%

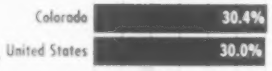
Fathers and Families

Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present

Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed

Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year

Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four



Numbers are based on the 1990 Census.

Colorado

CO

National Composite Rank [27]

Indicators*	Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend data 1985	Trend data 1992	National Rank
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1992	STATE	7.7	8.5	[44]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1992	STATE	9.4	7.6	[16]
		NATIONAL	10.6	8.5	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1992	STATE	32.1	30.2	[29]
		NATIONAL	33.8	28.8	
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	1985-1992	STATE	26.8	40.2	[27]
		NATIONAL	29.5	42.5	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1992	STATE	305	518	[40]
		NATIONAL	305	483	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1992	STATE	7.7	10.6	[38]
		NATIONAL	10.5	9.3	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1992	STATE	9.5	8.7	[18]
		NATIONAL	11.0	9.9	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1992	STATE	65.8	73.9	[35]
		NATIONAL	62.8	66.6	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1992	STATE	15.3	16.3	[21]
		NATIONAL	20.8	20.6	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1992	STATE	23.2	25.6	[33]
		NATIONAL	21.6	25.3	

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1993	2000
State population under age 18	750,000	775,000	803,000
Percent of state population under age 18	22.8%	23.6%	24.5%

Social Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	78.8%	68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	6.2%	15.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	4.7%	7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	84.4%	80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	34%	45%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	31%	41%

Income and Poverty

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1992	$48,500	$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	$28,000	$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	3.4%	8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	18.3%	31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	32.2%	31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	83.5%	65.4%

Fathers and Families

Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present

Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed

Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year

Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four

Definitions are found on the [illegible]

Connecticut

CT

National Composite Rank [10]

Indicators*	Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend data 1985	Trend data 1992	National Rank (based on most recent available data)
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1992	4	STATE 6.6 / NATIONAL 6.8	6.9 / 7.1	[24]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1992	24	STATE 10.0 / NATIONAL 10.6	7.6 / 8.5	[16]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1992	22	STATE 23.1 / NATIONAL 33.8	18.0 / 28.8	[3]
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	1985-1992	51	STATE 22.3 / NATIONAL 29.5	33.7 / 42.5	[15]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1992	35	STATE 372 / NATIONAL 305	501 / 483	[39]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1992	41	STATE 8.5 / NATIONAL 10.5	5.0 / 9.3	[4]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1992	3	STATE 5.9 / NATIONAL 11.0	5.7 / 9.9	[4]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1992	1	STATE 49.4 / NATIONAL 62.8	48.7 / 66.6	[8]
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1992	4	STATE 12.3 / NATIONAL 20.8	12.8 / 20.6	[5]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1992	12	STATE 21.4 / NATIONAL 21.6	23.9 / 25.3	[24]

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Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1993	2000
State population under age 18	163,000	175,000	191,000
Percent of state population under age 18	24.5%	25.0%	25.2%

Social Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	75.4%	68.5%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	12.1%	13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	5.1%	7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	82.3%	80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	46%	43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	44%	41%

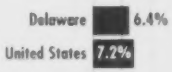
Income and Poverty

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1992	$37,900	$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	$21,700	$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	5.9%	8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	25.0%	31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	36.9%	31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	61.7%	65.4%

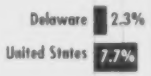
Fathers and Families*

Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present

Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



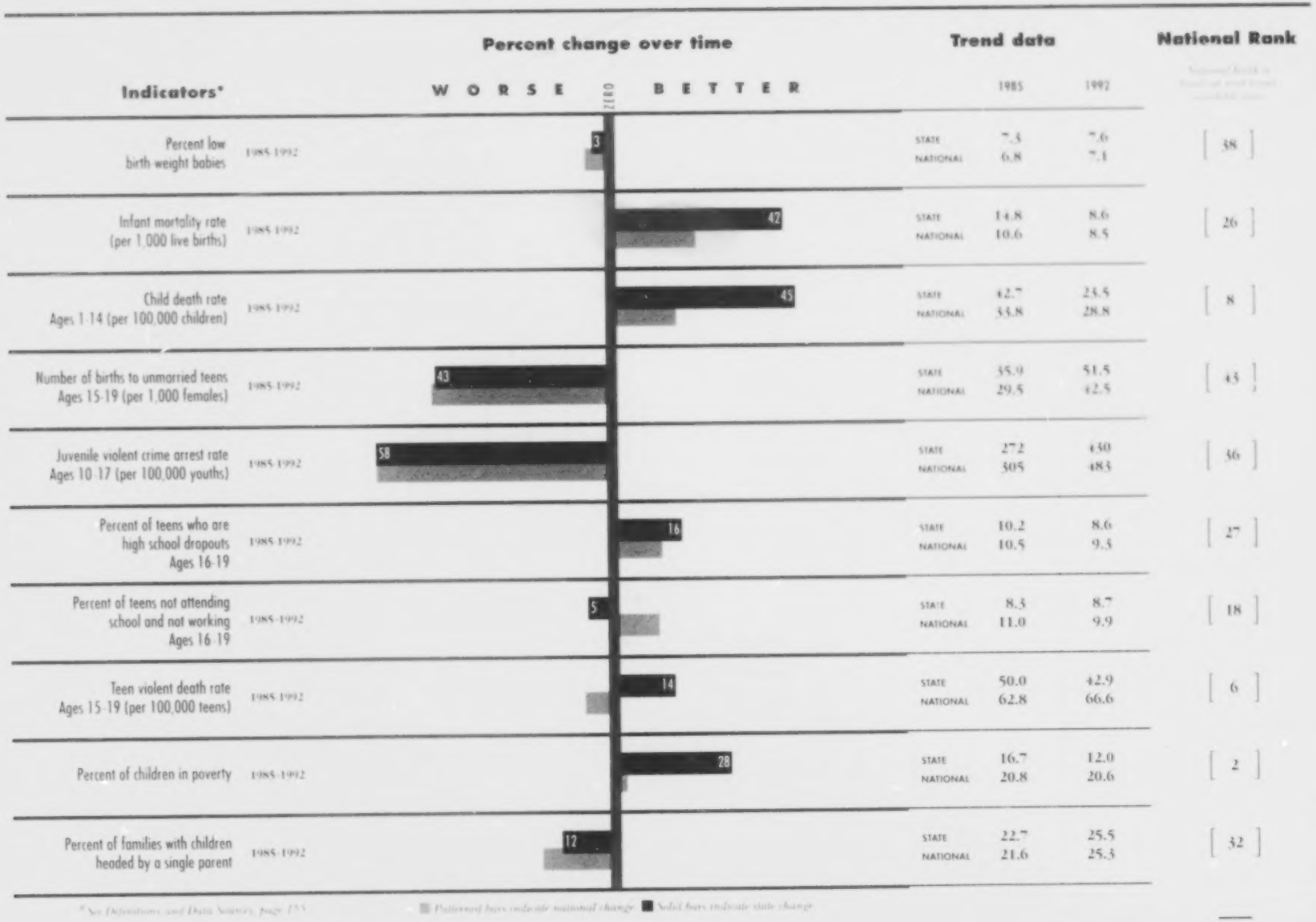
Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

Delaware

DE

National Composite Rank [24]



Indicators*		Trend data	1985	1992	National Rank
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1992	STATE	7.3	7.6	[38]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1992	STATE	14.8	8.6	[26]
		NATIONAL	10.6	8.5	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1992	STATE	42.7	23.5	[8]
		NATIONAL	33.8	28.8	
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	1985-1992	STATE	35.9	51.5	[43]
		NATIONAL	29.5	42.5	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1992	STATE	272	430	[36]
		NATIONAL	305	483	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1992	STATE	10.2	8.6	[27]
		NATIONAL	10.5	9.3	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1992	STATE	8.3	8.7	[18]
		NATIONAL	11.0	9.9	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1992	STATE	50.0	42.9	[6]
		NATIONAL	62.8	66.6	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1992	STATE	16.7	12.0	[2]
		NATIONAL	20.8	20.6	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1992	STATE	22.7	25.5	[32]
		NATIONAL	21.6	25.3	

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1993	2000
State population under age 18	117,000	115,000	99,000
Percent of state population under age 18	19.3%	19.9%	18.5%

Social Characteristics

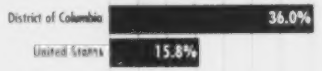
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	54.4%	68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	18.9%	13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	8.1%	7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	76.1%	80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	72%	43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	75%	71%

Income and Poverty

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1992	$24,300	$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	$29,800	$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	21.7%	8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	47.1%	31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	14.5%	31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	67.7%	65.4%

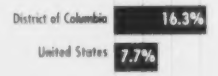
Fathers and Families

Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed

Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



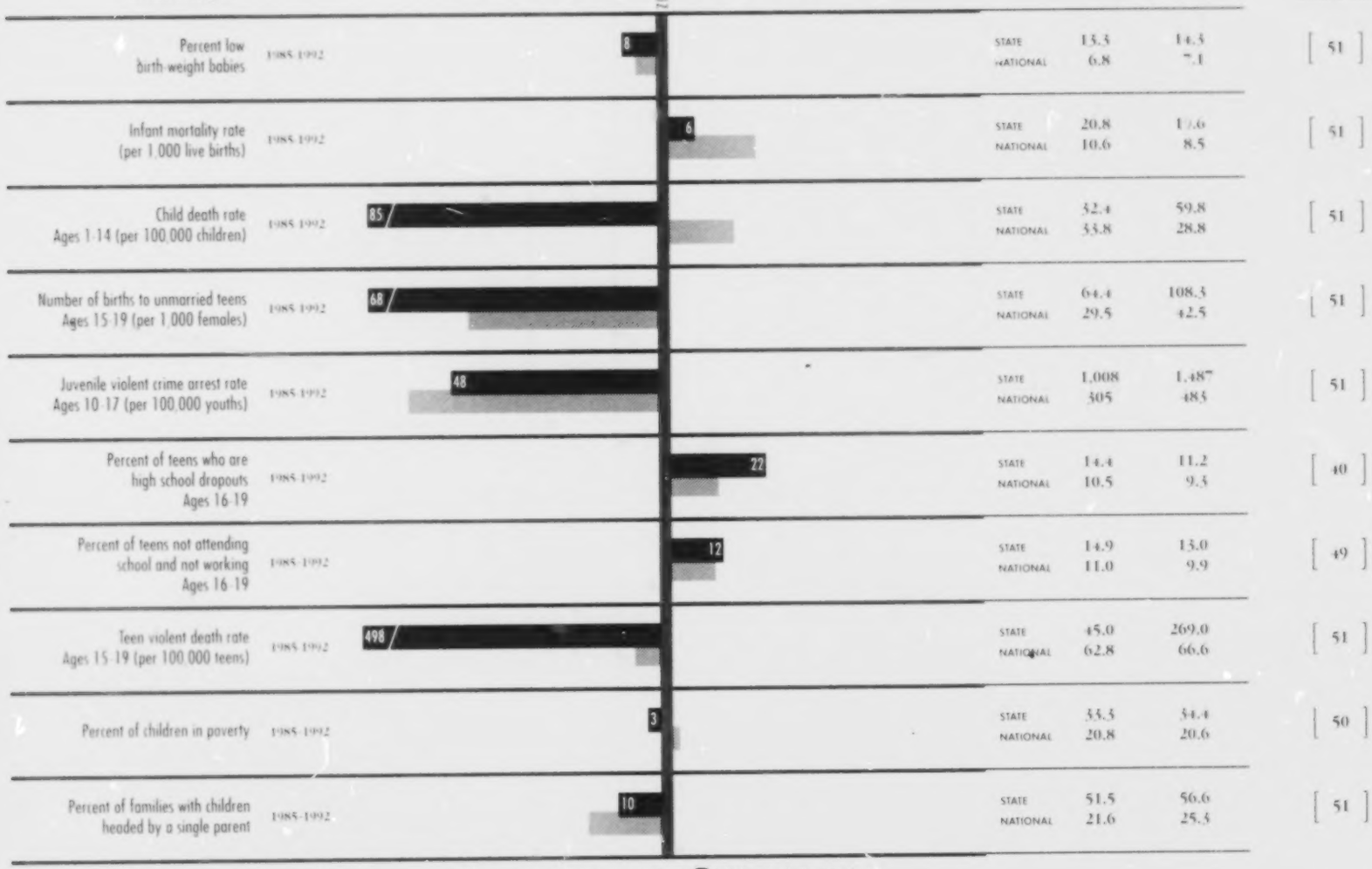
Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

District of Columbia

DC

National Composite Rank [51]



Indicators*		Trend data	1985	1992	National Rank (based on most recent available data)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1992	STATE	13.3	14.3	[51]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1992	STATE	20.8	17.6	[51]
		NATIONAL	10.6	8.5	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1992	STATE	52.4	59.8	[51]
		NATIONAL	33.8	28.8	
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	1985-1992	STATE	64.4	108.3	[51]
		NATIONAL	29.5	42.5	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1992	STATE	1,008	1,487	[51]
		NATIONAL	505	485	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1992	STATE	14.4	11.2	[40]
		NATIONAL	10.5	9.3	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1992	STATE	14.9	15.0	[49]
		NATIONAL	11.0	9.9	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1992	STATE	45.0	269.0	[51]
		NATIONAL	62.8	66.6	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1992	STATE	33.3	34.4	[50]
		NATIONAL	20.8	20.6	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1992	STATE	51.5	56.6	[51]
		NATIONAL	21.6	25.3	

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 153

Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1993	2000
State population under age 18	2,866,000	3,169,000	3,447,000
Percent of state population under age 18	22.2%	23.2%	22.5%

Social Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	67.2%	68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	18.2%	13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	8.6%	7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	79.6%	80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	51%	43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	47%	41%

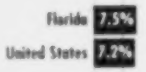
Income and Poverty

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1992	$30,900	$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	$20,700	$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	11.8%	8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	37.6%	31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	29.2%	31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	59.3%	65.4%

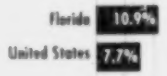
Fathers and Families*

Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present

Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four

*Statistics are based on the 1980 Census.

Florida

FL

National Composite Rank [47]

Indicators*		Percent change over time (WORSE ← 0% → BETTER)		Trend data	1985	1992	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1992	2		STATE	7.5	7.4	[34]
				NATIONAL	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1992		22	STATE	11.3	8.8	[29]
				NATIONAL	10.6	8.5	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1992		24	STATE	42.0	32.0	[37]
				NATIONAL	35.8	28.8	
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	1985-1992	43		STATE	34.8	49.8	[40]
				NATIONAL	29.5	42.5	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1992	57		STATE	480	751	[49]
				NATIONAL	305	483	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1992		19	STATE	14.7	11.9	[45]
				NATIONAL	10.5	9.3	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1992		2	STATE	11.4	11.1	[38]
				NATIONAL	11.0	9.9	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1992		10	STATE	70.2	63.3	[23]
				NATIONAL	62.8	66.6	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1992	14		STATE	21.4	24.4	[43]
				NATIONAL	20.8	20.6	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1992	16		STATE	24.6	28.6	[45]
				NATIONAL	21.6	25.3	

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 235

Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Demographic Change

	1990	1993	2000
State population under age 18	1,727,000	1,841,000	2,030,000
Percent of state population under age 18	26.7%	26.6%	26.6%

Social Characteristics

	Georgia	National
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	69.2%	68.5%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	14.7%	15.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	12.2%	7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	74.7%	80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	47%	43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	65%	61%

Income and Poverty

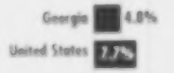
	Georgia	National
Median income of families with children in 1992	$33,100	$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	$19,200	$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	11.8%	8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	35.2%	31.5%
Percent of mother headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	30.4%	31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	57.2%	65.4%

Fathers and Families

Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present

Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed

Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four

*Numbers are based on the 1990 census

Georgia

GA

National Composite Rank [43]

Indicators*		Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend data	1985	1992	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1992	5		STATE	8.1	8.5	[44]
				NATIONAL	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1992		19	STATE	12.7	10.3	[46]
				NATIONAL	10.6	8.5	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1992		16	STATE	37.1	31.3	[32]
				NATIONAL	33.8	28.8	
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	1985-1992	43		STATE	37.6	53.9	[46]
				NATIONAL	29.5	42.5	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1992	137		STATE	145	345	[24]
				NATIONAL	305	483	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1992		32	STATE	14.2	9.6	[32]
				NATIONAL	10.5	9.3	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1992		17	STATE	13.0	10.8	[35]
				NATIONAL	11.0	9.9	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1992	2		STATE	71.9	73.4	[31]
				NATIONAL	62.8	66.6	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1992		3	STATE	24.6	23.9	[40]
				NATIONAL	20.8	20.6	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1992	14		STATE	25.2	28.8	[46]
				NATIONAL	21.6	25.3	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

110

111

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1993	2000
State population under age 18	280,000	299,000	346,000
Percent of state population under age 18	25.5%	25.5%	26.1%

Social Characteristics

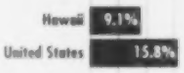
	HI	National
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	56.0%	68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	6.7%	13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	2.9%	7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	86.6%	80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	56%	43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	46%	41%

Income and Poverty

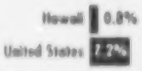
	HI	National
Median income of families with children in 1992	$42,600	$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	$23,400	$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	3.6%	8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	27.1%	31.5%
Percent of mother headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	30.5%	31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	96.6%	65.4%

Fathers and Families*

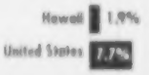
Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census

NH IA ND ME NE UT VT MN WI CT MA WA SD KS VA RI HI OR NJ PA MT OH WY DE ID AK CO TX OK MD MI IN KY NV CA MO NY IL AR NM WV NC GA AL AZ SC FL TN MS LA DC

Hawaii

HI

National Composite Rank [17]

Indicators*		Percent change over time: WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER		Trend data 1985	Trend data 1992	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1992	11	STATE	6.5	7.2	[27]
			NATIONAL	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1992	28	STATE	8.8	6.3	[4]
			NATIONAL	10.6	8.5	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1992	3	STATE	26.0	25.2	[14]
			NATIONAL	33.8	28.8	
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	1985-1992	32	STATE	30.5	40.2	[27]
			NATIONAL	29.5	42.5	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1992	27	STATE	189	241	[13]
			NATIONAL	305	483	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1992	30	STATE	4.8	6.3	[9]
			NATIONAL	10.5	9.3	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1992	4	STATE	11.1	11.6	[41]
			NATIONAL	11.0	9.9	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1992	10	STATE	45.6	40.8	[5]
			NATIONAL	62.8	66.6	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1992	4	STATE	16.8	16.2	[20]
			NATIONAL	20.8	20.6	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1992	2	STATE	21.5	22.0	[12]
			NATIONAL	21.6	25.3	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 133

Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1993	2000
State population under age 18	308,000	332,000	373,000
Percent of state population under age 18	30.6%	30.2%	28.9%

Social Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	69.4%	68.5%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	15.2%	13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	6.7%	7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	85.0%	80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	37%	43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	36%	41%

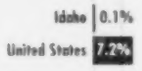
Income and Poverty

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1992	$32,300	$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	$17,500	$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	5.2%	8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	30.9%	31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	48.4%	31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	60.2%	65.4%

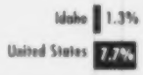
Fathers and Families*

Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present

Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

Idaho

ID

National Composite Rank [25]

Indicators*		Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend data	1985	1992	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1992	0		STATE	5.5	5.5	[9]
				NATIONAL	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1992		16	STATE	10.4	8.8	[29]
				NATIONAL	10.6	8.5	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1992	5		STATE	55.5	37.2	[46]
				NATIONAL	33.8	28.8	
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	1985-1992	64		STATE	16.8	27.7	[4]
				NATIONAL	29.5	42.5	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1992	51		STATE	214	322	[21]
				NATIONAL	305	485	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1992	8		STATE	10.5	11.4	[41]
				NATIONAL	10.5	9.3	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1992		7	STATE	10.2	9.5	[24]
				NATIONAL	11.0	9.9	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1992		11	STATE	76.5	68.2	[27]
				NATIONAL	62.8	66.6	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1992		19	STATE	21.5	17.5	[25]
				NATIONAL	20.8	20.6	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1992	9		STATE	16.3	17.7	[2]
				NATIONAL	21.6	25.3	

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1993	2000
State population under age 18	2,946,000	3,068,000	3,206,000
Percent of state population under age 18	25.8%	26.2%	26.3%

Social Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	67.1%	68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	10.0%	13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	7.4%	7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	79.2%	80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	N.A.	43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	N.A.	41%

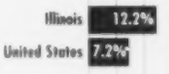
Income and Poverty

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1992	$37,600	$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	$22,500	$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	11.3%	8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	30.0%	31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	26.1%	31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	62.9%	65.4%

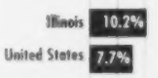
Fathers and Families*

Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present

Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

Illinois

IL

National Composite Rank [38]

Indicators*	Percent change over time: WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER		Trend data: 1985	1992	National Rank (based on most recent available data)
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1992	STATE	7.2	7.7	[40]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1992	STATE	11.7	10.1	[44]
		NATIONAL	10.6	8.5	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1992	STATE	31.8	28.8	[25]
		NATIONAL	33.8	28.8	
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	1985-1992	STATE	35.5	51.9	[44]
		NATIONAL	29.5	42.5	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1992	STATE	195	576	[32]
		NATIONAL	305	484	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1992	STATE	9.2	9.6	[32]
		NATIONAL	10.5	9.3	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1992	STATE	10.8	10.8	[35]
		NATIONAL	11.0	9.9	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1992	STATE	52.0	69.9	[28]
		NATIONAL	62.8	66.6	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1992	STATE	22.1	21.1	[33]
		NATIONAL	20.8	20.6	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1992	STATE	23.2	26.2	[39]
		NATIONAL	21.6	25.5	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

Shaded bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

	1990	1993	2000
State population under age 18	1,456,000	1,469,000	1,550,000
Percent of state population under age 18	26.3%	25.7%	25.6%

Social Characteristics

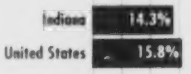
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	68.9%	68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	10.7%	13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	8.7%	7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	79.2%	80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	36%	43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	38%	41%

Income and Poverty

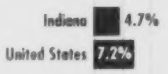
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1992	$30,900	$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	$19,200	$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	10.1%	8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	31.6%	31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	42.3%	31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	58.2%	65.4%

Fathers and Families

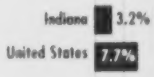
Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

Indiana

IN

National Composite Rank [32]

Indicators*		Percent change over time (WORSE ← 0 → BETTER)		Trend data	1985	1992	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1992	4		STATE	6.4	6.7	[21]
				NATIONAL	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1992		14	STATE	10.9	9.4	[37]
				NATIONAL	10.6	8.5	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1992		12	STATE	33.0	29.0	[26]
				NATIONAL	33.8	28.8	
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	1985-1992	51		STATE	28.6	43.2	[32]
				NATIONAL	29.5	42.5	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1992	104		STATE	219	446	[37]
				NATIONAL	305	483	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1992		2	STATE	11.0	10.7	[39]
				NATIONAL	10.5	9.3	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1992		14	STATE	12.4	10.6	[30]
				NATIONAL	11.0	9.9	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1992	1		STATE	62.8	63.3	[23]
				NATIONAL	62.8	66.6	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1992	3		STATE	19.0	19.7	[31]
				NATIONAL	20.8	20.6	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1992	35		STATE	21.5	29.0	[47]
				NATIONAL	21.6	25.3	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 133

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

	1990	1993	2000
State population under age 18	719,000	734,000	736,000
Percent of state population under age 18	25.9%	26.1%	25.1%

Social Characteristics

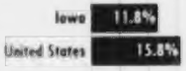
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	76.1%	68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	6.8%	13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	4.3%	7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	84.9%	80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	30%	43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	26%	41%

Income and Poverty

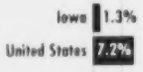
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1992	$35,100	$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	$18,300	$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	4.7%	8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	23.2%	31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	49.0%	31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	66.6%	65.4%

Fathers and Families

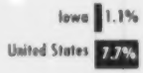
Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census

NH IA ND MI NE UT VT MN WI CT MA WA SD KS VA NJ MT OR NJ PA MT OH WY DE ID AR CO TX OK MD MI IN KY NV CA MO NY IL AR NM WV NC OR AL AZ SC FL TN MS LA DC

Iowa

IA

National Composite Rank [2]

Indicators*	Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend data 1985	Trend data 1992	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1992		STATE 5.1 NATIONAL 6.8	STATE 5.7 NATIONAL 7.1	[13]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1992	15	STATE 9.5 NATIONAL 10.6	STATE 8.0 NATIONAL 8.5	[21]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1992	23	STATE 27.6 NATIONAL 33.8	STATE 21.1 NATIONAL 28.8	[5]
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	1985-1992	70	STATE 18.7 NATIONAL 29.5	STATE 31.7 NATIONAL 42.5	[11]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1992	69	STATE 110 NATIONAL 305	STATE 186 NATIONAL 483	[10]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1992	27	STATE 6.2 NATIONAL 10.5	STATE 4.6 NATIONAL 9.3	[2]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1992	39	STATE 8.4 NATIONAL 11.0	STATE 5.1 NATIONAL 9.9	[1]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1992	25	STATE 65.0 NATIONAL 62.8	STATE 49.0 NATIONAL 66.6	[10]
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1992	37	STATE 20.1 NATIONAL 20.8	STATE 12.6 NATIONAL 20.6	[4]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1992	4	STATE 18.9 NATIONAL 21.6	STATE 19.6 NATIONAL 25.3	[5]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Demographic Change

	1990	1993	2000
State population under age 18	662,000	684,000	725,000
Percent of state population under age 18	26.7%	27.0%	26.6%

Social Characteristics

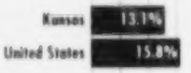
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	77.3%	68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	10.8%	13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	5.7%	7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	87.1%	80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	N.A.	43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	N.A.	41%

Income and Poverty

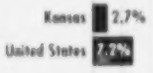
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1992	$35,600	$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	$19,900	$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	5.2%	8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	25.7%	31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	34.6%	31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	68.7%	65.4%

Fathers and Families*

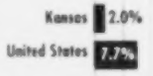
Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



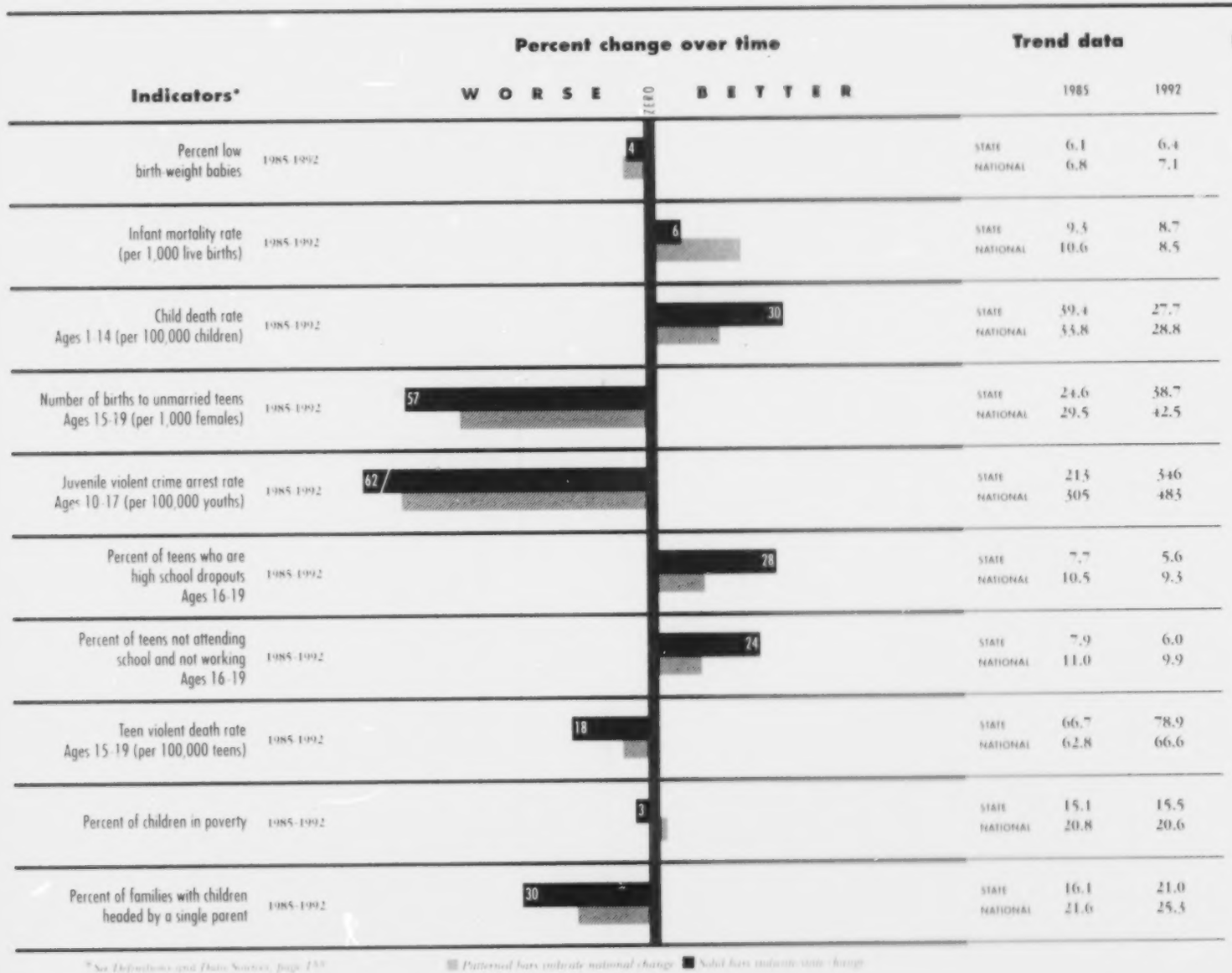
Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four

*Statistics are based on the 1980 Census

Kansas

KS

National Composite Rank [14]



* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 133

Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1993	2000
State population under age 18	954,000	971,000	996,000
Percent of state population under age 18	25.9%	25.6%	25.0%

Social Characteristics

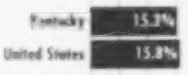
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	[illegible]	68.5%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	13.4%	13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	14.5%	7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	[illegible]	80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	45%	43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	47%	41%

Income and Poverty

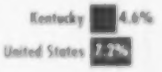
Median income of families with children in 1992	$29,100	$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	$17,000	$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	14.3%	8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	37.5%	31.5%
Percent of mother headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	42.7%	33.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	53.5%	65.4%

Fathers and Families

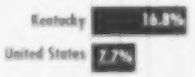
Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present



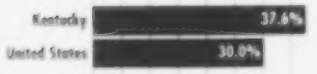
Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four

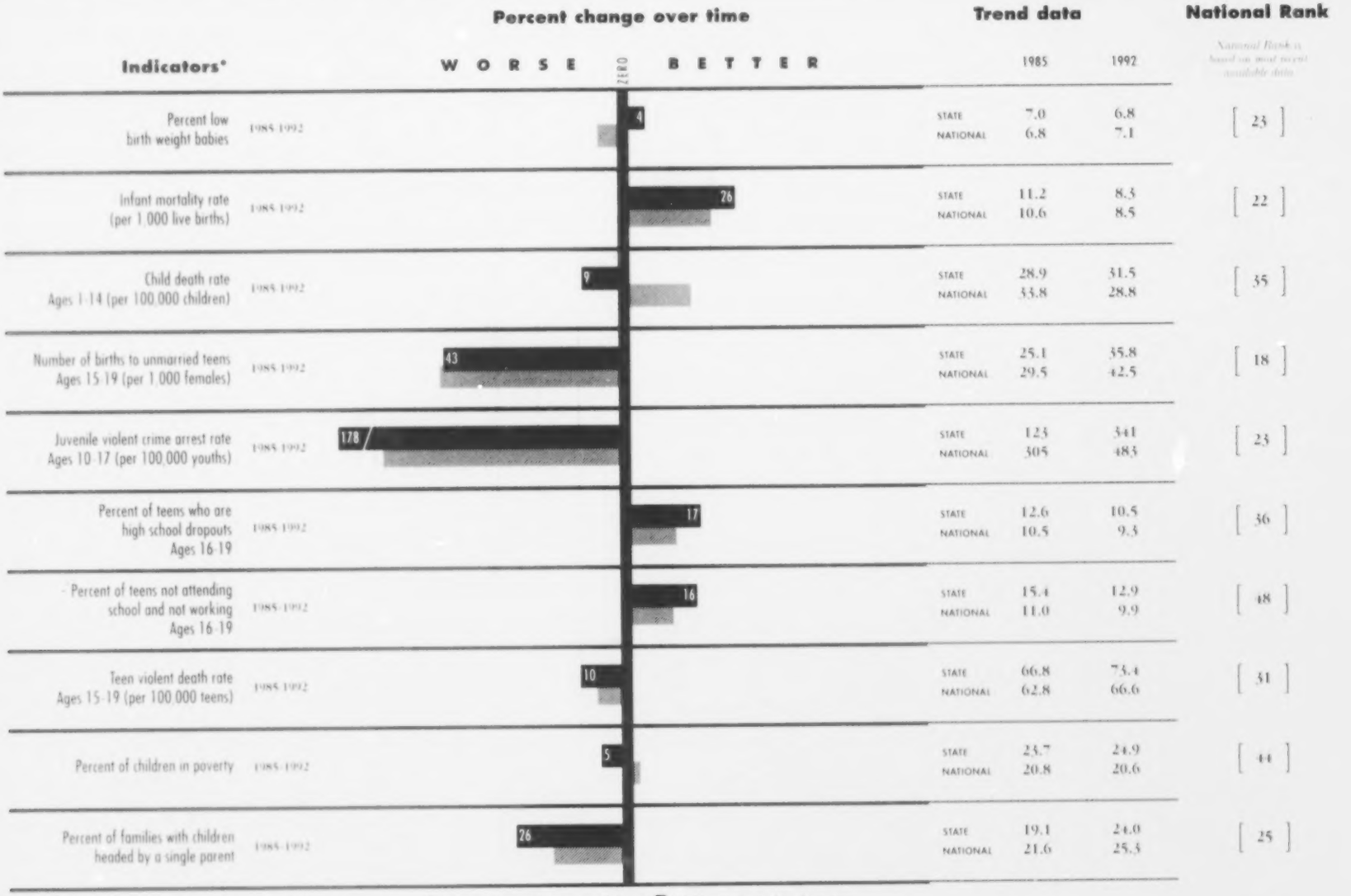


[illegible]

Kentucky

KY

National Composite Rank [33]



*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 133

Hatched bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1993	2000
State population under age 18	1,227,000	1,243,000	1,247,000
Percent of state population under age 18	29.1%	28.9%	27.8%

Social Characteristics

	LOUISIANA	NATIONAL
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	68.5%	68.5%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	19.4%	15.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	11.5%	7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	73.7%	80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	58%	43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	59%	41%

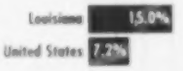
Income and Poverty

	LOUISIANA	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1992	$28,100	$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	$16,600	$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	20.5%	8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	44.8%	31.5%
Percent of mother headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	28.8%	31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	49.4%	65.4%

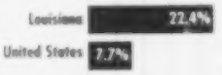
Fathers and Families

Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present

Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



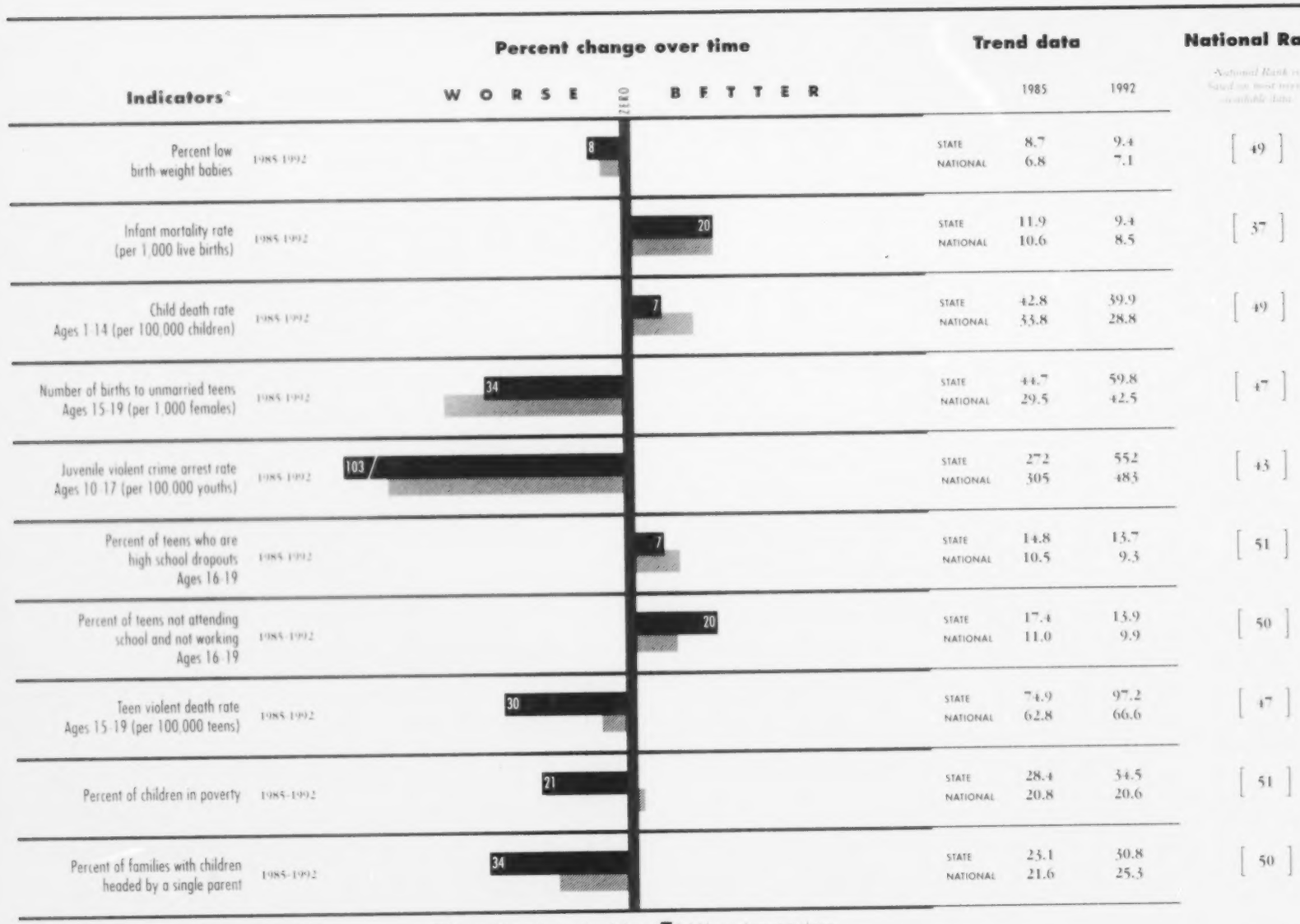
Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

Louisiana

LA

National Composite Rank [50]



*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 135

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1993	2000
State population under age 18	309,000	307,000	294,000
Percent of state population under age 18	25.2%	24.8%	23.7%

Social Characteristics

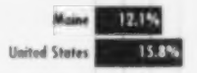
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	74.0%	68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	9.4%	13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	4.3%	7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	85.2%	80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	28%	43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	24%	41%

Income and Poverty

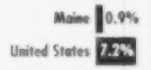
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1992	$32,700	$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	$18,800	$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	6.9%	8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	29.9%	31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	42.7%	31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	68.4%	65.4%

Fathers and Families*

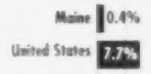
Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census

Maine

ME

National Composite Rank [4]

Indicators*		Percent change over time (WORSE ← 0 → BETTER)		Trend data 1985	Trend data 1992	National Rank
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1992	2	STATE	5.1	5.0	[2]
			NATIONAL	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1992	38	STATE	9.1	5.6	[1]
			NATIONAL	10.6	8.5	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1992	20	STATE	28.7	22.9	[7]
			NATIONAL	33.8	28.8	
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	1985-1992	23	STATE	24.5	30.1	[9]
			NATIONAL	29.5	42.5	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1992	34	STATE	81	108	[7]
			NATIONAL	305	485	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1992	53	STATE	10.4	4.7	[3]
			NATIONAL	10.5	9.3	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1992	29	STATE	10.2	7.2	[10]
			NATIONAL	11.0	9.9	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1992	6	STATE	50.5	53.6	[14]
			NATIONAL	62.8	66.6	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1992	27	STATE	15.3	19.3	[28]
			NATIONAL	20.8	20.6	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1992	25	STATE	17.6	22.1	[13]
			NATIONAL	21.6	25.3	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 135.

Lighter bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

National Rank is based on most recent available data.

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1993	2000
State population under age 18	1,162,000	1,241,000	1,405,000
Percent of state population under age 18	24.3%	25.0%	26.4%

Social Characteristics

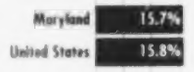
	Data	National
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	76.8%	68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	11.1%	13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	4.5%	7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	82.6%	80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	47%	45%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	45%	41%

Income and Poverty

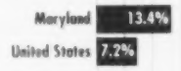
	Data	National
Median income of families with children in 1992	$42,400	$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	$23,900	$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	6.5%	8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	24.0%	31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	28.7%	31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	65.4%	65.4%

Fathers and Families*

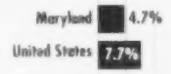
Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census

143

143

NH IA ND ME NE UT VT MN WI CT MA WA SD KS VA RI HI OR NJ PA MT OH WY DE ID AK CO TX OK MD MI IN KY NV CA MO NY IL AR NM WV NC GA AL AZ SC FL TN MS LA DC

Maryland

MD

National Composite Rank [30]

Indicators*	Percent change over time: WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER	Trend data	1985	1992	National Rank
Percent low birth weight babies	9*	STATE	7.6	8.3	[42]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	18	STATE	11.9	9.8	[42]
		NATIONAL	10.6	8.9	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	5	STATE	31.7	30.2	[29]
		NATIONAL	33.8	28.8	
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	21	STATE	33.9	40.9	[29]
		NATIONAL	29.5	42.5	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	10	STATE	596	653	[47]
		NATIONAL	505	483	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	9	STATE	8.5	7.7	[23]
		NATIONAL	10.5	9.3	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	26	STATE	8.5	10.7	[33]
		NATIONAL	11.0	9.9	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	12	STATE	56.1	62.6	[22]
		NATIONAL	62.8	66.6	
Percent of children in poverty	6	STATE	13.2	14.1	[12]
		NATIONAL	20.8	20.6	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	17	STATE	25.8	27.9	[42]
		NATIONAL	21.6	25.5	

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1993	2000
State population under age 18	1,353,000	1,393,000	1,420,000
Percent of state population under age 18	22.5%	23.2%	23.9%

Social Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	79.3%	68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	7.9%	13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	3.1%	7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	84.6%	80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	29%	43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	30%	41%

Income and Poverty

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1992	$44,200	$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	$24,500	$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	5.5%	8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	24.3%	31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	32.9%	31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	76.5%	65.4%

Fathers and Families

Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present

Massachusetts 15.6%
United States 15.8%

Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed

Massachusetts 6.9%
United States 7.2%

Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year

Massachusetts 3.7%
United States 7.7%

Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four

Massachusetts 21.3%
United States 30.0%

Statistics are based on the 1990 Census

NH IA ND MI ME UT VT MN WI CT MA WA SD KS VA RI HI OR NJ PA MT OH WY DE ID AR CO TX OK MD MI IN KY NV CA MO NY IL AR NM WV NC GA AL AZ SC FL TN MS LA DC

Massachusetts

MA

National Composite Rank [11]

Indicators*		Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend data 1985	Trend data 1992	National Rank
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1992	3	STATE	5.8	6.0	[16]
			NATIONAL	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1992	28	STATE	9.1	6.5	[5]
			NATIONAL	10.6	8.5	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1992	15	STATE	24.5	21.0	[4]
			NATIONAL	33.8	28.8	
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	1985-1992	65	STATE	20.2	33.3	[14]
			NATIONAL	29.5	42.5	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1992	99	STATE	281	559	[44]
			NATIONAL	305	483	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1992	11	STATE	8.1	7.2	[16]
			NATIONAL	10.5	9.3	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1992	24	STATE	6.5	8.0	[13]
			NATIONAL	11.0	9.9	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1992	29	STATE	51.1	36.1	[2]
			NATIONAL	62.8	66.6	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1992	17	STATE	14.3	16.7	[23]
			NATIONAL	20.8	20.6	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1992	19	STATE	21.9	26.1	[37]
			NATIONAL	21.6	25.3	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 110

▨ Projected from composite national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1993	2000
State population under age 18	2,459,000	2,506,000	2,635,000
Percent of state population under age 18	26.5%	26.4%	27.0%

Social Characteristics

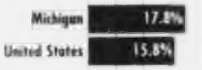
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	76.3%	68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	7.0%	15.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	5.4%	7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	81.5%	80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	41%	43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	38%	41%

Income and Poverty

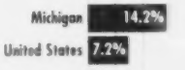
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1992	$36,900	$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	$20,500	$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	9.7%	8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	30.2%	31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	36.1%	31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	71.4%	65.4%

Fathers and Families

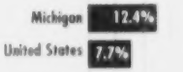
Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

Michigan

MI

National Composite Rank [31]

Indicators*	Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend data 1985	Trend data 1992	National Rank
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1992	STATE	6.8	7.5	[37]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1992	STATE	11.4	10.2	[45]
		NATIONAL	10.6	8.5	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1992	STATE	37.1	31.3	[32]
		NATIONAL	33.8	28.8	
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	1985-1992	STATE	24.2	38.2	[24]
		NATIONAL	29.5	42.5	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1992	STATE	318	379	[33]
		NATIONAL	305	483	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1992	STATE	9.0	8.8	[28]
		NATIONAL	10.5	9.3	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1992	STATE	10.6	10.3	[29]
		NATIONAL	11.0	9.9	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1992	STATE	68.8	63.7	[25]
		NATIONAL	62.8	66.6	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1992	STATE	23.3	21.8	[34]
		NATIONAL	20.8	20.6	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1992	STATE	24.8	27.9	[42]
		NATIONAL	21.6	25.3	

*See Technical Notes, page 153

Diamond bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1993	2000
State population under age 18	1,167,000	1,228,000	1,254,000
Percent of state population under age 18	26.7%	27.2%	26.0%

Social Characteristics

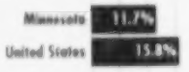
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	71.1%	68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	5.4%	13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	2.8%	7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	86.0%	80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	35%	43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	28%	41%

Income and Poverty

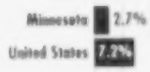
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1992	$38,100	$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	$21,000	$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	6.7%	8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	27.7%	31.5%
Percent of mother headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	36.5%	31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	75.9%	65.4%

Fathers and Families

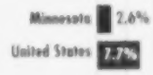
Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



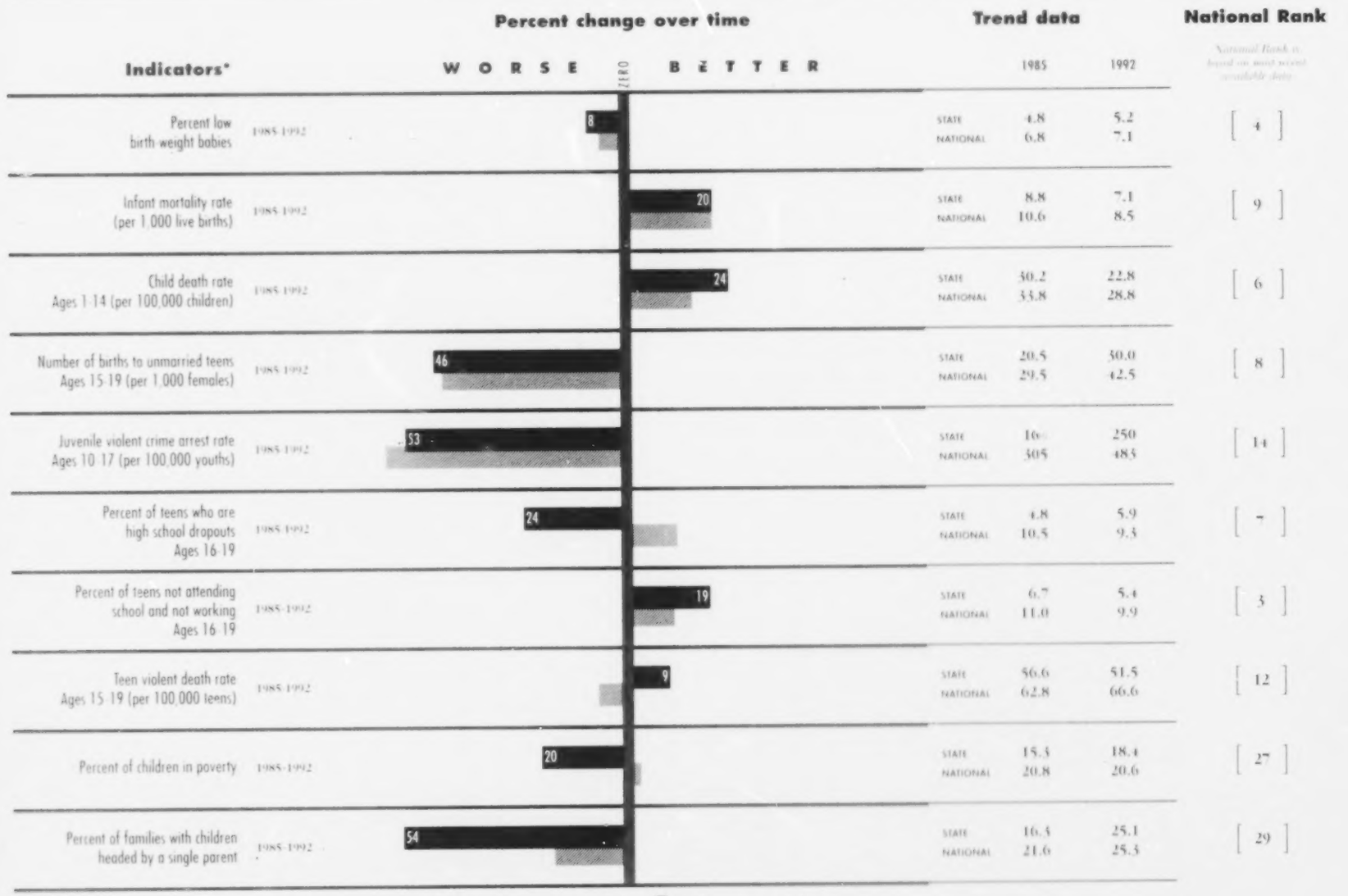
Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census

Minnesota

MN

National Composite Rank [8]



*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

kids count

79

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1993	2000
State population under age 18	747,000	758,000	753,000
Percent of state population under age 18	29.0%	28.7%	27.4%

Social Characteristics

	State	National
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	53.0%	68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	16.8%	15.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	18.3%	7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	71.7%	80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	62%	43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	63%	41%

Income and Poverty

	State	National
Median income of families with children in 1992	$24,800	$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	$14,700	$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	15.9%	8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	48.7%	31.5%
Percent of mother headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	24.4%	31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	42.1%	65.4%

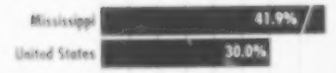
Fathers and Families

Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present

Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed

Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year

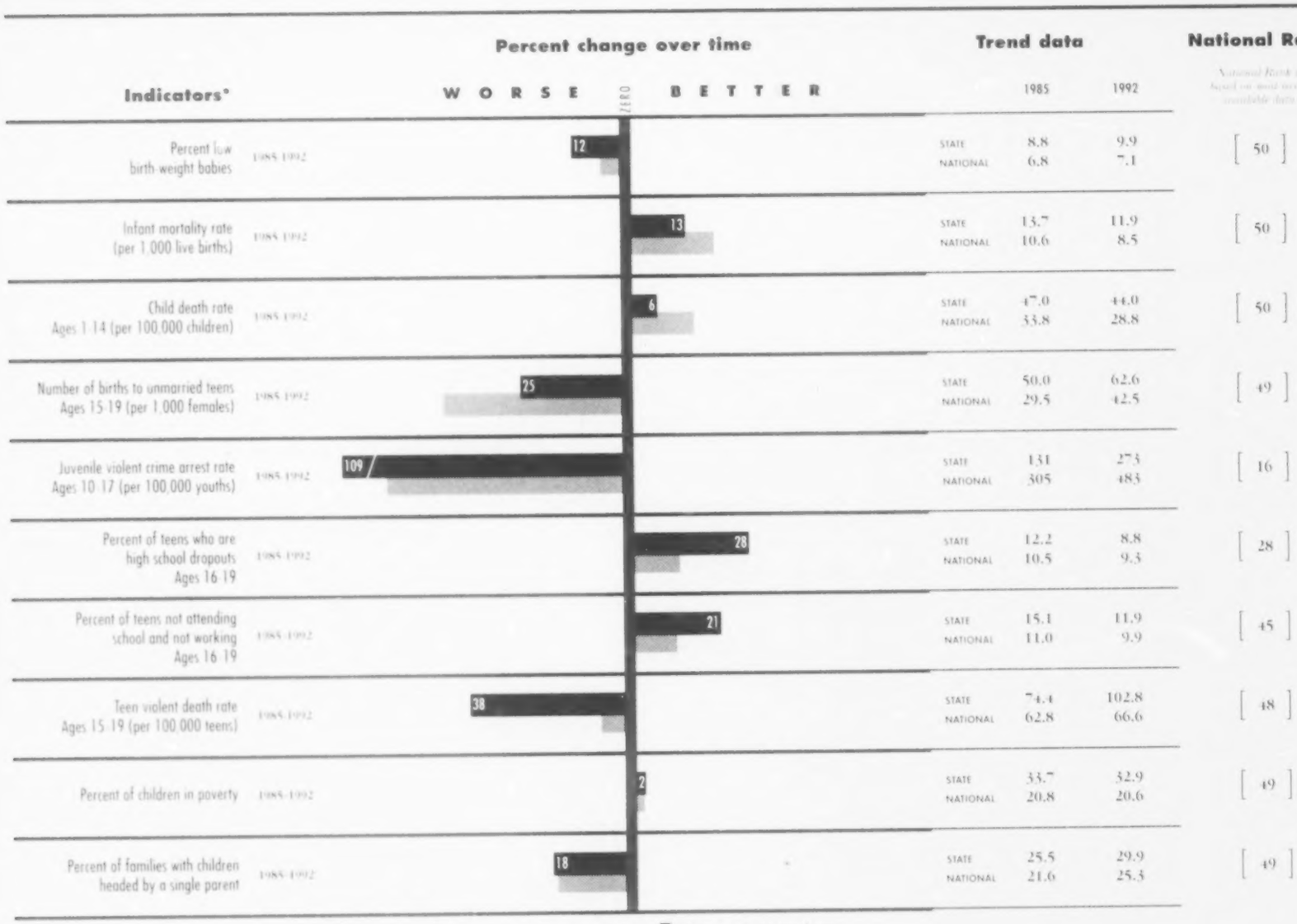
Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four



Mississippi

MS

National Composite Rank [49]



Indicators*		Trend data	1985	1992	National Rank
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1992	STATE	8.8	9.9	[50]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1992	STATE	13.7	11.9	[50]
		NATIONAL	10.6	8.5	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1992	STATE	47.0	44.0	[50]
		NATIONAL	33.8	28.8	
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	1985-1992	STATE	50.0	62.6	[49]
		NATIONAL	29.5	42.5	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1992	STATE	131	275	[16]
		NATIONAL	305	483	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1992	STATE	12.2	8.8	[28]
		NATIONAL	10.5	9.3	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1992	STATE	15.1	11.9	[45]
		NATIONAL	11.0	9.9	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1992	STATE	74.4	102.8	[48]
		NATIONAL	62.8	66.6	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1992	STATE	33.7	32.9	[49]
		NATIONAL	20.8	20.6	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1992	STATE	25.5	29.9	[49]
		NATIONAL	21.6	25.3	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 135 ▨ Diagonal bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

National Rank is based on most recent available data

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1993	2000
State population under age 18	1,515,000	1,565,000	1,581,000
Percent of state population under age 18	25.7%	26.0%	25.4%

Social Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	73.2%	68.5%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	12.5%	13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	7.5%	7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	80.5%	80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	37%	43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	36%	41%

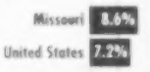
Income and Poverty

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1992	$33,100	$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	$19,600	$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	9.2%	8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	33.7%	31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	30.1%	31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	58.0%	65.4%

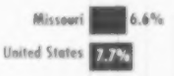
Fathers and Families

Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present

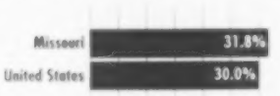
Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four



Estimates are based on the 1990 Census.

Missouri

MO

National Composite Rank [36]

Indicators*		Percent change over time (WORSE ← 0 → BETTER)		Trend data 1985	Trend data 1992	National Rank (based on most recent available data)
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1992	8	STATE	6.7	7.3	[32]
			NATIONAL	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1992	17	STATE	10.2	8.5	[25]
			NATIONAL	10.6	8.5	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1992	8	STATE	30.5	33.0	[39]
			NATIONAL	33.8	28.8	
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	1985-1992	50	STATE	31.0	46.3	[36]
			NATIONAL	29.5	42.5	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1992	15	STATE	466	539	[42]
			NATIONAL	305	483	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1992	15	STATE	8.2	9.4	[30]
			NATIONAL	10.5	9.3	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1992	3	STATE	9.7	10.0	[27]
			NATIONAL	11.0	9.9	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1992	24	STATE	68.4	84.9	[45]
			NATIONAL	62.8	66.6	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1992	1	STATE	19.7	19.5	[30]
			NATIONAL	20.8	20.6	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1992	36	STATE	18.8	25.6	[33]
			NATIONAL	21.6	25.3	

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 135

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1993	2000
State population under age 18	222,000	232,000	242,000
Percent of state population under age 18	27.8%	27.6%	26.4%

Social Characteristics

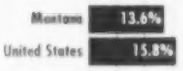
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	64.5%	68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	11.3%	15.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	7.9%	7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	86.0%	80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	N.A.	45%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	N.A.	41%

Income and Poverty

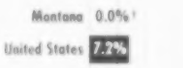
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1992	$30,200	$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	$17,400	$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	7.6%	8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	34.1%	31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	34.8%	31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	66.9%	65.4%

Fathers and Families

Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present

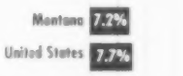


Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed

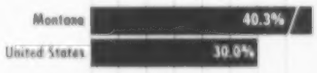


*Indicates 10 children who live and work in less than 1% [illegible]

Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four



*Neighbors are based on the 1990 Census

Montana

MT

National Composite Rank [21]

Indicators*		Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend data 1985	Trend data 1992	National Rank
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1992	6	STATE	5.7	6.0	[16]
			NATIONAL	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1992	27	STATE	10.3	7.5	[15]
			NATIONAL	10.6	8.5	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1992	9	STATE	35.7	39.0	[48]
			NATIONAL	33.8	28.8	
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	1985-1992	36	STATE	25.0	34.1	[17]
			NATIONAL	29.5	42.5	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1992	15	STATE	--	88	[5]
			NATIONAL	305	685	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1992	10	STATE	6.4	7.0	[13]
			NATIONAL	10.5	9.3	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1992	11	STATE	9.5	8.5	[16]
			NATIONAL	11.0	9.9	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1992	14	STATE	93.5	80.0	[41]
			NATIONAL	62.8	66.6	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1992	4	STATE	19.3	20.1	[32]
			NATIONAL	20.8	20.6	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1992	18	STATE	19.6	23.1	[20]
			NATIONAL	21.6	25.3	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1993	2000
State population under age 18	429,000	439,000	452,000
Percent of state population under age 18	27.2%	27.3%	26.5%

Social Characteristics

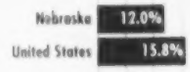
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	71.1%	68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	7.9%	13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	4.4%	7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	87.5%	80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	35%	43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	32%	41%

Income and Poverty

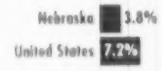
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1992	$36,300	$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	$19,800	$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	6.5%	8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	24.7%	31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	37.3%	31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	63.2%	65.4%

Fathers and Families

Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year

Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four

Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

Nebraska

NE

National Composite Rank [5]

Indicators*	Percent change over time (WORSE ⟷ BETTER)		Trend data	1985	1992	National Rank
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1992	-6	STATE	5.5	5.6	[10]
			NATIONAL	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1992	24	STATE	9.6	7.4	[13]
			NATIONAL	10.6	8.5	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1992	-3	STATE	25.4	26.2	[16]
			NATIONAL	33.8	28.8	
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	1985-1992	-31	STATE	23.3	30.6	[10]
			NATIONAL	29.5	42.5	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1992	-54	STATE	84	129	[8]
			NATIONAL	305	483	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1992	-33	STATE	4.5	6.0	[8]
			NATIONAL	10.5	9.3	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1992	3	STATE	6.1	5.9	[6]
			NATIONAL	11.0	9.9	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1992	21	STATE	61.3	48.7	[8]
			NATIONAL	62.8	66.6	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1992	22	STATE	18.3	14.4	[13]
			NATIONAL	20.8	20.6	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1992	-7	STATE	17.4	18.5	[4]
			NATIONAL	21.6	25.3	

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1993	2000
State population under age 18	297,000	352,000	417,000
Percent of state population under age 18	24.7%	25.4%	24.7%

Social Characteristics

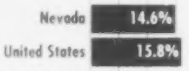
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	66.2%	68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	18.0%	15.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	5.4%	7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	85.0%	80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	N.A.	43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	N.A.	41%

Income and Poverty

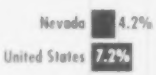
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1992	$35,800	$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	$22,700	$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	6.4%	8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	25.0%	31.5%
Percent of mother headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	33.9%	31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	61.8%	65.4%

Fathers and Families*

Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year

Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

Nevada

NV

National Composite Rank [34]

Indicators*	Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend data 1985	Trend data 1992	National Rank
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1992	STATE	6.9	7.1	[26]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1992	STATE	8.5	6.7	[6]
		NATIONAL	10.6	8.5	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1992	STATE	51.7	50.1	[28]
		NATIONAL	33.8	28.8	
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	1985-1992	STATE	24.5	51.2	[42]
		NATIONAL	29.5	42.5	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1992	STATE	257	357	[27]
		NATIONAL	305	483	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1992	STATE	13.2	13.3	[50]
		NATIONAL	10.5	9.3	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1992	STATE	12.6	11.8	[44]
		NATIONAL	11.0	9.9	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1992	STATE	72.7	83.5	[42]
		NATIONAL	62.8	66.6	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1992	STATE	13.6	15.1	[34]
		NATIONAL	20.8	20.6	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1992	STATE	25.1	26.3	[40]
		NATIONAL	21.6	25.3	

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1993	2000
State population under age 18	279,000	284,000	288,000
Percent of state population under age 18	25.1%	25.2%	24.7%

Social Characteristics

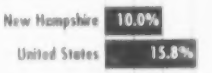
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	83.2%	68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	9.5%	13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	4.1%	7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	86.5%	80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	27%	45%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	26%	41%

Income and Poverty

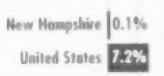
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1992	$42,900	$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	$22,200	$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	4.7%	8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	17.7%	31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	38.7%	31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	73.4%	65.4%

Fathers and Families

Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year

Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four

Statistics are based on the 1990 Census

New Hampshire

NH

National Composite Rank [1]

Indicators*		Percent change over time: WORSE ← 0% → BETTER	Trend data	1985	1992	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1992	6	STATE	5.0	5.3	[–]
			NATIONAL	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1992	37	STATE	9.3	5.9	[2]
			NATIONAL	10.6	8.5	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1992	51	STATE	22.9	11.2	[1]
			NATIONAL	33.8	28.8	
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	1985-1992	39	STATE	17.8	24.9	[2]
			NATIONAL	29.5	42.5	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1992	36	STATE	75	102	[6]
			NATIONAL	305	455	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1992	31	STATE	11.3	7.8	[24]
			NATIONAL	10.5	9.3	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1992	17	STATE	6.9	8.1	[14]
			NATIONAL	11.0	9.9	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1992	42	STATE	62.5	36.2	[3]
			NATIONAL	62.8	66.6	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1992	26	STATE	8.0	10.1	[1]
			NATIONAL	20.8	20.6	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1992	19	STATE	16.8	20.0	[–]
			NATIONAL	21.6	25.3	

*See Methodnotes for Data Sources, Page 170 ■ Statistically significant change ■ Not statistically significant change

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1993	2000
State population under age 18	1,799,000	1,896,000	2,047,000
Percent of state population under age 18	23.3%	24.1%	25.2%

Social Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	70.0%	68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	9.6%	13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	5.2%	7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	82.1%	80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	34%	45%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	30%	41%

Income and Poverty

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1992	$48,100	$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	$26,700	$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	7.3%	8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	20.8%	31.5%
Percent of mother headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	28.2%	31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	67.0%	65.4%

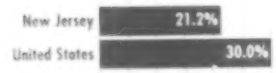
Fathers and Families

Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present

Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed

Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year

Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four



New Jersey

National Composite Rank [19]

Indicators*	Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend data 1985	Trend data 1992	National Rank
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1992	5	STATE 6.8 NATIONAL 6.8	7.2 7.1	[27]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1992	21	STATE 10.6 NATIONAL 10.6	8.4 8.5	[23]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1992	11	STATE 29.4 NATIONAL 33.8	26.3 28.8	[17]
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	1985-1992	26	STATE 26.1 NATIONAL 29.5	32.8 42.5	[13]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1992	11	STATE 646 NATIONAL 305	717 483	[48]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1992	6	STATE 7.2 NATIONAL 10.5	6.7 9.3	[12]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1992	3	STATE 8.8 NATIONAL 11.0	8.5 9.9	[16]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1992	10	STATE 44.0 NATIONAL 62.8	39.7 66.6	[4]
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1992	6	STATE 16.2 NATIONAL 20.8	15.1 20.6	[14]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1992	15	STATE 20.0 NATIONAL 21.6	23.0 25.3	[18]

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1993	2000
State population under age 18	447,000	480,000	540,000
Percent of state population under age 18	29.5%	29.7%	29.6%

Social Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	51.4%	68.5%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	21.6%	15.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	18.6%	7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	79.0%	80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	49%	43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	48%	41%

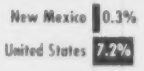
Income and Poverty

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1992	$29,400	$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	$16,300	$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	10.9%	8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	39.8%	31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	28.4%	31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	64.6%	65.4%

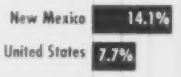
Fathers and Families*

Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present

Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



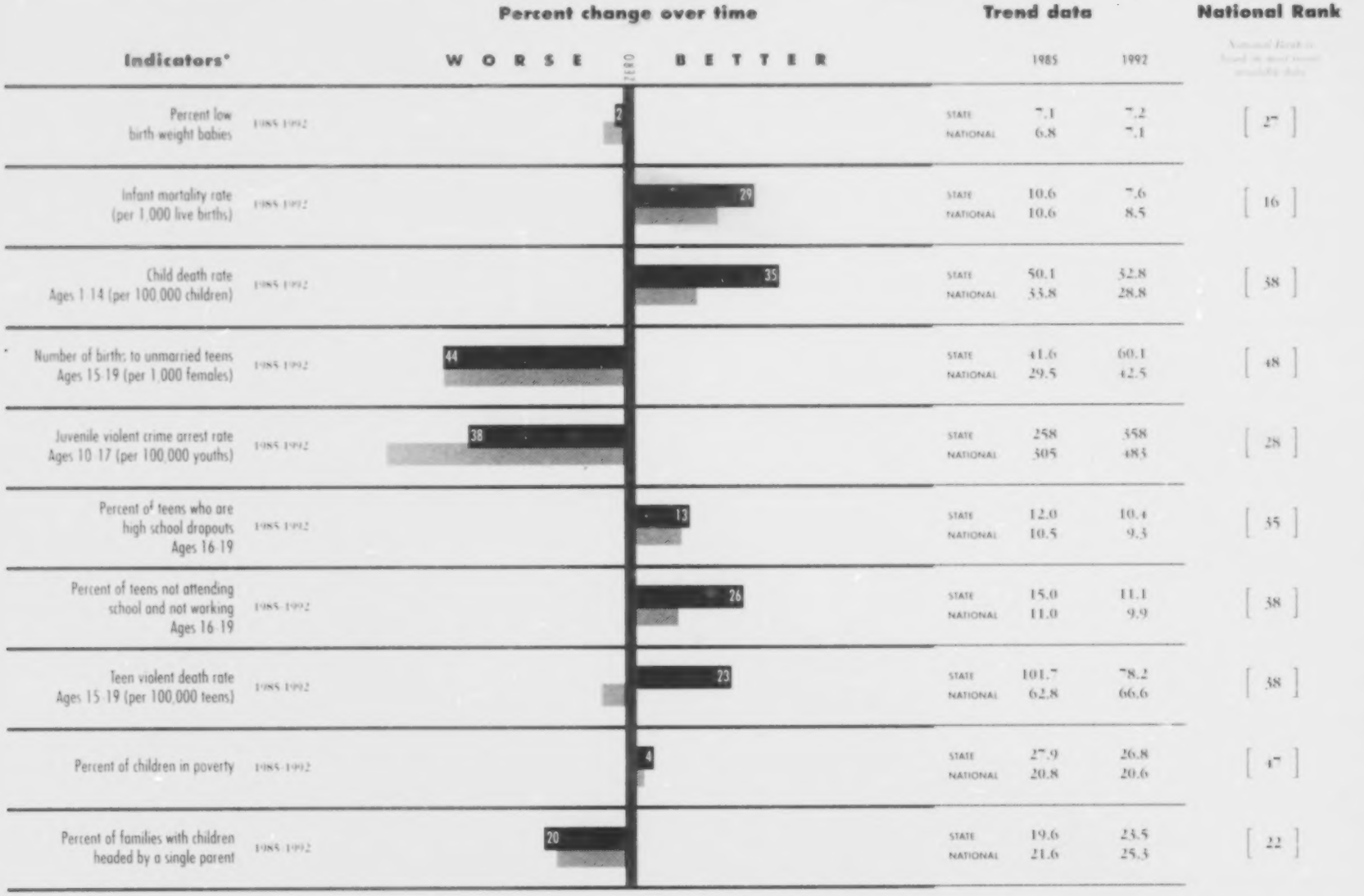
Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four

*Statistics are based on the 1980 Census.

New Mexico

NM

National Composite Rank [40]



* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 193

Flattened bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1993	2000
State population under age 18	4,260,000	4,467,000	4,611,000
Percent of state population under age 18	23.7%	24.5%	25.3%

Social Characteristics

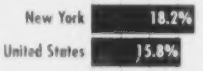
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	61.5%	68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	9.9%	15.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	7.6%	7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	80.7%	80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	42%	45%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	41%	41%

Income and Poverty

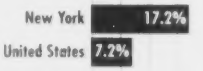
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1992	$36,100	$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	$24,800	$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	10.7%	8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	32.5%	31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	25.4%	31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	83.1%	65.4%

Fathers and Families*

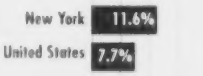
Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present



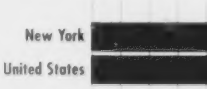
Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four



*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

New York

NY

National Composite Rank [37]

Indicators*		Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend data 1985	Trend data 1992	National Rank
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1992	-9	STATE	7.0	7.6	[38]
			NATIONAL	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1992	18	STATE	10.8	8.8	[29]
			NATIONAL	10.6	8.5	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1992	12	STATE	30.3	26.5	[18]
			NATIONAL	33.8	28.8	
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	1985-1992	-39	STATE	26.9	37.5	[23]
			NATIONAL	29.5	42.5	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1992	-62	STATE	632	1,025	[50]
			NATIONAL	305	483	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1992	18	STATE	9.2	7.6	[20]
			NATIONAL	10.5	9.3	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1992	7	STATE	10.0	9.2	[22]
			NATIONAL	11.0	9.9	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1992	-25	STATE	44.7	55.9	[16]
			NATIONAL	62.8	66.6	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1992	0	STATE	23.2	23.3	[38]
			NATIONAL	20.8	20.6	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1992	-7	STATE	26.8	28.5	[44]
			NATIONAL	21.6	25.3	

* See Definitions on a Data Sources, page 233

Pictorial bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1993	2000
State population under age 18	1,606,000	1,704,000	1,862,000
Percent of state population under age 18	24.2%	24.5%	24.4%

Social Characteristics

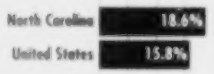
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	76.4%	68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	13.4%	13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	10.5%	7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	74.8%	80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	47%	45%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	48%	41%

Income and Poverty

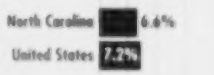
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1992	$31,900	$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	$18,700	$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	8.2%	8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	32.0%	31.8%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	36.9%	31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	54.5%	65.4%

Fathers and Families

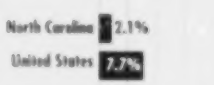
Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census

260

201

North Carolina

NC

National Composite Rank [42]

Indicators*		Percent change over time (WORSE ← 0 → BETTER)		Trend data 1985	Trend data 1992	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1992	7	STATE	7.9	8.4	[43]
			NATIONAL	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1992	15	STATE	11.8	10.0	[43]
			NATIONAL	10.6	8.5	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1992	6	STATE	35.7	33.7	[40]
			NATIONAL	33.8	28.8	
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	1985-1992	61	STATE	30.7	49.5	[39]
			NATIONAL	29.5	42.5	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1992	133	STATE	173	404	[35]
			NATIONAL	305	683	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1992	9	STATE	13.2	12.0	[46]
			NATIONAL	10.5	9.3	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1992	1	STATE	10.7	10.6	[30]
			NATIONAL	11.0	9.9	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1992	3	STATE	70.2	72.1	[29]
			NATIONAL	62.8	66.6	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1992	4	STATE	20.6	19.3	[28]
			NATIONAL	20.8	20.6	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1992	20	STATE	20.6	24.8	[28]
			NATIONAL	21.6	25.3	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 255. Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

	1990	1993	2000
State population under age 18	175,000	172,000	164,000
Percent of state population under age 18	27.5%	27.1%	25.5%

Social Characteristics

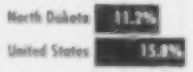
	State	National
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	93.7%	68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	7.0%	13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	4.5%	7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	81.4%	80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	29%	43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	26%	41%

Income and Poverty

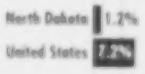
	State	National
Median income of families with children in 1992	$35,400	$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	$17,100	$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	7.4%	8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	26.4%	31.5%
Percent of mother headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	45.4%	31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	67.9%	65.4%

Fathers and Families

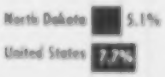
Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present



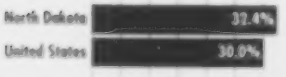
Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four



*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census

North Dakota

ND

National Composite Rank [3]

Indicators*		Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend data	1985	1992	National Rank (based on most recent available data)
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1992	4		STATE NATIONAL	4.9 6.8	5.1 7.1	[3]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1992		8	STATE NATIONAL	8.5 10.6	7.8 8.5	[19]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1992		8	STATE NATIONAL	28.7 33.8	26.5 28.8	[18]
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	1985-1992	46		STATE NATIONAL	18.9 29.5	27.7 42.5	[4]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1992	22		STATE NATIONAL	52 305	64 483	[2]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1992	2		STATE NATIONAL	5.0 10.5	5.1 9.3	[5]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1992	3		STATE NATIONAL	6.2 11.0	6.4 9.9	[9]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1992		15	STATE NATIONAL	53.8 62.8	45.7 66.6	[7]
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1992		7	STATE NATIONAL	16.3 20.8	15.2 20.6	[16]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1992	36		STATE NATIONAL	13.5 21.6	18.3 25.3	[3]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1993	2000
State population under age 18	2,800,000	2,859,000	2,891,000
Percent of state population under age 18	25.8%	25.8%	25.2%

Social Characteristics

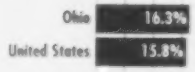
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	71.9%	68.5%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	8.2%	15.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	6.7%	7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	82.8%	80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	40%	43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	41%	41%

Income and Poverty

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1992	$37,000	$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	$19,600	$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	9.9%	8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	27.2%	31.5%
Percent of mother headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	29.8%	31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	62.5%	65.4%

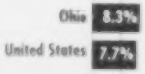
Fathers and Families

Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed

Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four

Statistics are based on the 1990 Census

Ohio

OH

National Composite Rank [22]

Indicators*	Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend data	1985	1992	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1992	-12	STATE NATIONAL	6.6 6.8	7.4 7.1	[34]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1992	9	STATE NATIONAL	10.3 10.6	9.4 8.5	[37]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1992	18	STATE NATIONAL	29.7 33.8	24.3 28.8	[10]
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	1985-1992	-54	STATE NATIONAL	29.7 29.5	45.7 42.5	[34]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1992	-91	STATE NATIONAL	184 305	351 483	[26]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1992	13	STATE NATIONAL	7.4 10.5	6.4 9.3	[10]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1992	18	STATE NATIONAL	10.1 11.0	8.3 9.9	[15]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1992	-7	STATE NATIONAL	50.6 62.8	54.2 66.6	[15]
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1992	9	STATE NATIONAL	19.2 20.8	17.5 20.6	[25]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1992	-19	STATE NATIONAL	19.7 21.6	23.5 25.3	[22]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 150

Lighter bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

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Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1993	2000
State population under age 18	857,000	869,000	875,000
Percent of state population under age 18	26.6%	26.9%	25.9%

Social Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	63.5%	68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	21.4%	13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	15.4%	7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	79.8%	80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	36%	45%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	58%	41%

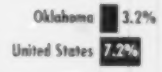
Income and Poverty

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1992	$28,900	$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	$17,000	$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	10.0%	8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	36.8%	31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	37.7%	31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	61.4%	65.4%

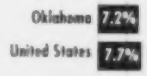
Fathers and Families*

Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present

Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

Oklahoma

OK

National Composite Rank [29]

Indicators*		Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend data 1985	Trend data 1992	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1992	4	STATE NATIONAL	6.4 6.8	6.7 7.1	[21]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1992	19	STATE NATIONAL	10.9 10.6	8.8 8.5	[29]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1992	25	STATE NATIONAL	41.6 33.8	31.3 28.8	[32]
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	1985-1992	46	STATE NATIONAL	28.9 29.5	42.1 42.5	[31]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1992	105	STATE NATIONAL	165 305	339 485	[22]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1992	16	STATE NATIONAL	11.2 10.5	9.4 9.3	[30]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1992	7	STATE NATIONAL	12.2 11.0	11.4 9.9	[40]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1992	1	STATE NATIONAL	79.0 62.8	78.4 66.6	[39]
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1992	16	STATE NATIONAL	18.8 20.8	21.8 20.6	[34]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1992	12	STATE NATIONAL	20.4 21.6	22.9 25.3	[17]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1993	2000
State population under age 18	724,000	781,000	869,000
Percent of state population under age 18	25.5%	25.8%	25.5%

Social Characteristics

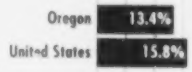
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	71.2%	68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	12.8%	13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	5.4%	7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	85.4%	80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	N.A.	43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	N.A.	41%

Income and Poverty

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1992	$35,400	$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	$19,400	$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	5.3%	8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	28.2%	31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	40.6%	31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	73.5%	65.4%

Fathers and Families

Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed

Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year

Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four

Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

Oregon

OR

National Composite Rank [18]

Indicators*		Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend data 1985	Trend data 1992	National Rank
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1992	2	STATE	5.1	5.2	[4]
			NATIONAL	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1992	20	STATE	9.9	7.1	[9]
			NATIONAL	10.6	8.5	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1992	4	STATE	29.3	28.2	[23]
			NATIONAL	33.8	28.8	
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	1985-1992	53	STATE	24.4	37.4	[22]
			NATIONAL	29.5	42.5	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1992	34	STATE	234	314	[20]
			NATIONAL	305	483	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1992	4	STATE	9.4	9.8	[34]
			NATIONAL	10.5	9.3	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1992	11	STATE	10.8	9.6	[26]
			NATIONAL	11.0	9.9	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1992	18	STATE	73.3	60.1	[19]
			NATIONAL	62.8	66.6	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1992	14	STATE	17.8	15.3	[17]
			NATIONAL	20.8	20.6	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1992	4	STATE	23.1	24.2	[26]
			NATIONAL	21.6	25.3	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175

■ Patterned bars indicate statistical change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Demographic Change

	1990	1993	2000
State population under age 18	2,795,000	2,872,000	2,952,000
Percent of state population under age 18	23.5%	23.8%	24.0%

Social Characteristics

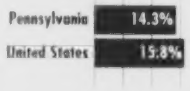
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	69.5%	68.5%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	8.4%	13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	3.9%	7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	79.8%	80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	36%	45%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	34%	41%

Income and Poverty

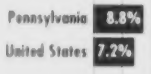
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1992	$37,500	$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	$21,200	$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	7.7%	8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	26.0%	31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	39.2%	31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	67.8%	65.4%

Fathers and Families

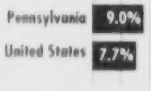
Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present



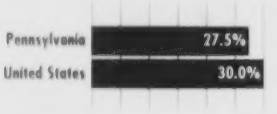
Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four



*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census

Pennsylvania

PA

National Composite Rank [20]

Indicators*	Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend data 1985	Trend data 1992	National Rank (based on most recent available data)
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1992	STATE	6.6	7.2	[27]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1992	STATE	11.0	9.0	[34]
		NATIONAL	10.6	8.5	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1992	STATE	30.9	24.6	[11]
		NATIONAL	33.8	28.8	
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	1985-1992	STATE	26.4	38.4	[25]
		NATIONAL	29.5	42.5	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1992	STATE	388	478	[38]
		NATIONAL	305	483	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1992	STATE	7.0	7.1	[15]
		NATIONAL	10.5	9.3	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1992	STATE	10.5	8.9	[21]
		NATIONAL	11.0	9.9	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1992	STATE	46.3	50.7	[11]
		NATIONAL	62.8	66.6	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1992	STATE	19.2	16.9	[24]
		NATIONAL	20.8	20.6	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1992	STATE	17.5	21.4	[10]
		NATIONAL	21.6	25.3	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 119

■ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1993	2000
State population under age 18	226,000	235,000	237,000
Percent of state population under age 18	22.5%	23.5%	23.7%

Social Characteristics

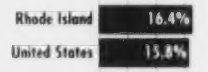
	State	National
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	74.8%	68.5%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	7.5%	13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	4.9%	7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	74.1%	80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	41%	43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	44%	41%

Income and Poverty

	State	National
Median income of families with children in 1992	$36,200	$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	$21,200	$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	5.1%	8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	22.9%	31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	25.8%	31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	78.0%	65.4%

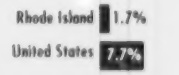
Fathers and Families*

Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed

Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



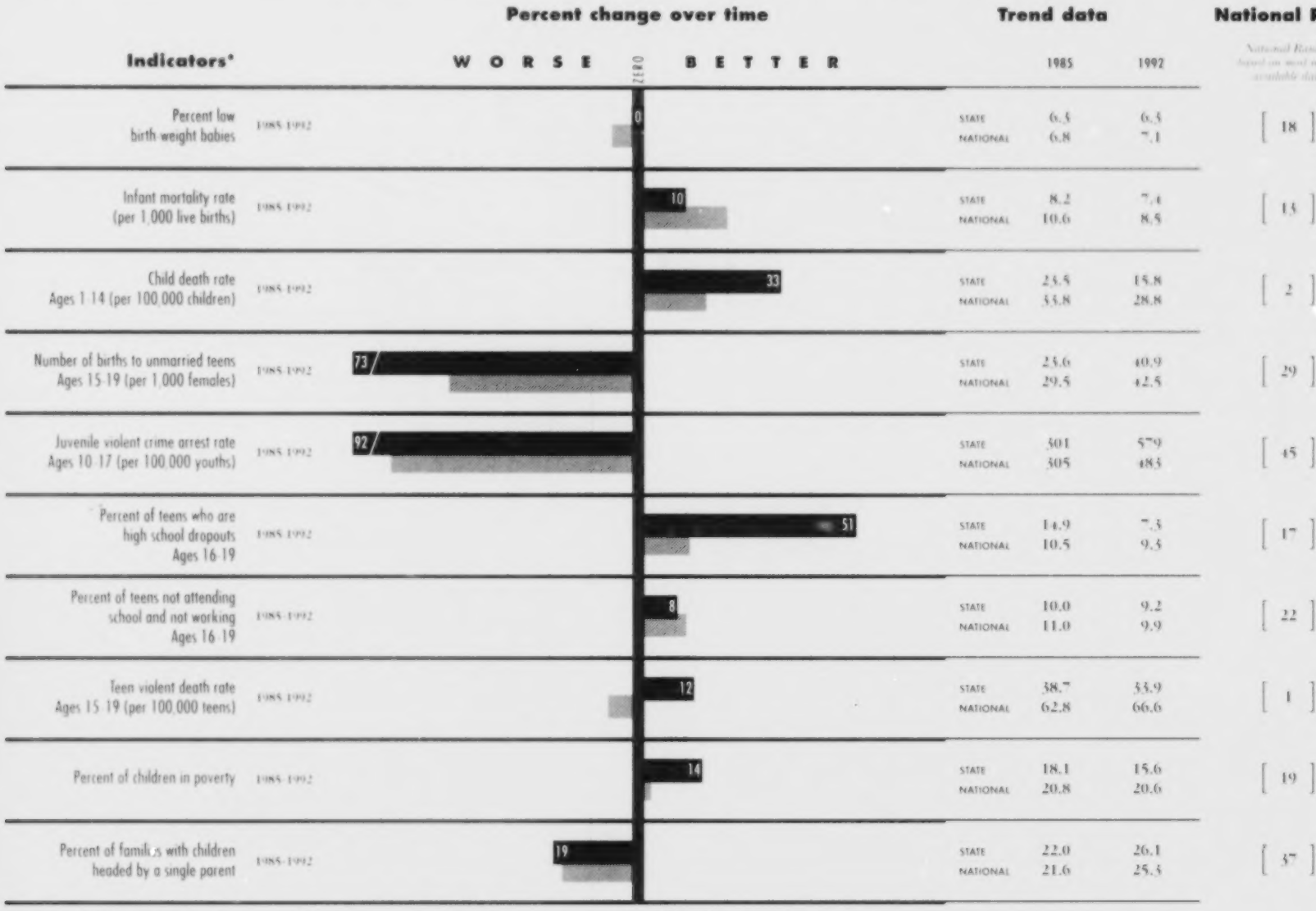
Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

Rhode Island

RI

National Composite Rank [16]



Indicators*		Trend data	1985	1992	National Rank
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1992	STATE	6.5	6.5	[18]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1992	STATE	8.2	7.4	[13]
		NATIONAL	10.6	8.5	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1992	STATE	25.5	15.8	[2]
		NATIONAL	33.8	28.8	
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	1985-1992	STATE	25.6	40.9	[29]
		NATIONAL	29.5	42.5	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1992	STATE	301	579	[45]
		NATIONAL	305	485	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1992	STATE	14.9	7.3	[17]
		NATIONAL	10.5	9.3	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1992	STATE	10.0	9.2	[22]
		NATIONAL	11.0	9.9	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1992	STATE	38.7	33.9	[1]
		NATIONAL	62.8	66.6	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1992	STATE	18.1	15.6	[19]
		NATIONAL	20.8	20.6	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1992	STATE	22.0	26.1	[37]
		NATIONAL	21.6	25.3	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

Pattern bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1993	2000
State population under age 18	920,000	952,000	1,015,000
Percent of state population under age 18	26.4%	26.1%	25.8%

Social Characteristics

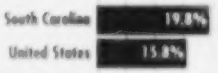
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	62.3%	68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	14.2%	15.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	13.3%	7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	73.3%	80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	51%	43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	51%	41%

Income and Poverty

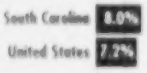
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1992	$30,800	$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	$16,800	$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	12.9%	8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	37.1%	31.5%
Percent of mother headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	32.9%	31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	69.9%	65.4%

Fathers and Families

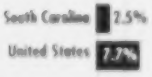
Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four

*Numbers are based on the 1990 Census.

South Carolina

SC

National Composite Rank [46]

Indicators*		Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend data 1985	Trend data 1992	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1992	5	STATE	8.6	9.0	[48]
			NATIONAL	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1992	27	STATE	14.2	10.4	[48]
			NATIONAL	10.6	8.5	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1992	6	STATE	37.9	35.6	[44]
			NATIONAL	33.8	28.8	
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	1985-1992	36	STATE	38.8	52.6	[45]
			NATIONAL	29.5	42.5	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1992	137	STATE	127	301	[19]
			NATIONAL	305	485	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1992	3	STATE	10.2	10.5	[36]
			NATIONAL	10.5	9.3	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1992	20	STATE	13.3	10.6	[30]
			NATIONAL	11.0	9.9	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1992	3	STATE	71.1	73.4	[31]
			NATIONAL	62.8	66.6	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1992	1	STATE	24.7	25.1	[45]
			NATIONAL	20.8	20.6	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1992	0	STATE	25.8	25.9	[35]
			NATIONAL	21.6	23.3	

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 235

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

	1990	1993	2000
State population under age 18	198,000	209,000	216,000
Percent of state population under age 18	28.5%	29.2%	28.0%

Social Characteristics

Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	68.1%	68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	11.8%	15.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	9.0%	7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	80.3%	80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	N.A.	63%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	N.A.	61%

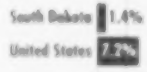
Income and Poverty

Median income of families with children in 1992	$32,200	$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	$18,000	$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	7.6%	8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	30.8%	31.5%
Percent of mother headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	63.4%	51.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	65.8%	65.4%

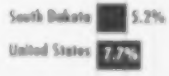
Fathers and Families

Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present

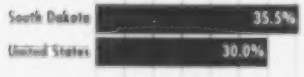
Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four



*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census

South Dakota

SD

National Composite Rank [13]

Indicators*		Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend data	1985	1992	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1992	5		STATE	5.5	5.2	[4]
				NATIONAL	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1992	6		STATE	9.9	9.3	[36]
				NATIONAL	10.6	8.5	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1992	0		STATE	27.9	28.0	[22]
				NATIONAL	33.8	28.8	
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	1985-1992	39		STATE	26.3	36.5	[20]
				NATIONAL	29.5	42.5	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1992	45		STATE	97	140	[9]
				NATIONAL	305	483	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1992	0		STATE	7.6	7.6	[20]
				NATIONAL	10.5	9.3	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1992	24		STATE	7.9	6.0	[7]
				NATIONAL	11.0	9.9	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1992	34		STATE	66.0	88.5	[45]
				NATIONAL	62.8	66.6	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1992	22		STATE	21.1	16.4	[22]
				NATIONAL	20.8	20.6	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1992	35		STATE	16.0	21.6	[11]
				NATIONAL	21.6	25.5	

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 133

Hollow bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1993	2000
State population under age 18	1,217,000	1,268,000	1,343,000
Percent of state population under age 18	24.9%	24.9%	24.2%

Social Characteristics

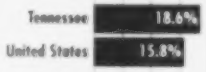
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	72.1%	68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	11.4%	15.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	10.1%	7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	72.0%	80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	47%	43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	51%	41%

Income and Poverty

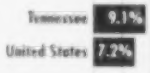
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1992	$28,500	$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	$18,400	$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	13.9%	8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	59.2%	51.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	29.4%	51.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	48.7%	65.4%

Fathers and Families*

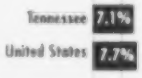
Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census

Tennessee

TN

National Composite Rank [48]

Indicators*		Percent change over time: WORSE ← 0 → BETTER	Trend data	1985	1992	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1992	8	STATE	7.9	8.5	[44]
			NATIONAL	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1992	17	STATE	11.4	9.4	[37]
			NATIONAL	10.6	8.5	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1992	23	STATE	41.1	31.8	[36]
			NATIONAL	33.8	28.8	
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	1985-1992	47	STATE	31.4	46.3	[36]
			NATIONAL	29.5	42.5	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1992	26	STATE	235	296	[18]
			NATIONAL	305	483	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1992	17	STATE	15.1	12.4	[48]
			NATIONAL	10.5	9.5	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1992	19	STATE	15.5	12.5	[47]
			NATIONAL	11.0	9.9	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1992	14	STATE	67.3	76.9	[36]
			NATIONAL	62.8	66.6	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1992	3	STATE	26.8	26.0	[46]
			NATIONAL	20.8	20.6	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1992	33	STATE	22.3	29.7	[48]
			NATIONAL	21.6	25.3	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

	1990	1993	2000
State population under age 18	4,836,000	5,183,000	5,630,000
Percent of state population under age 18	28.5%	28.7%	28.1%

Social Characteristics

	TEXAS	NATIONAL
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	65.2%	68.5%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	21.9%	15.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	13.2%	7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	77.5%	80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	47%	43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	42%	41%

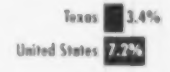
Income and Poverty

	TEXAS	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1992	$31,400	$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	$19,100	$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	10.2%	8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	36.7%	31.5%
Percent of mother headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	30.6%	31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	68.7%	65.4%

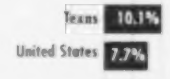
Fathers and Families*

Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present

Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



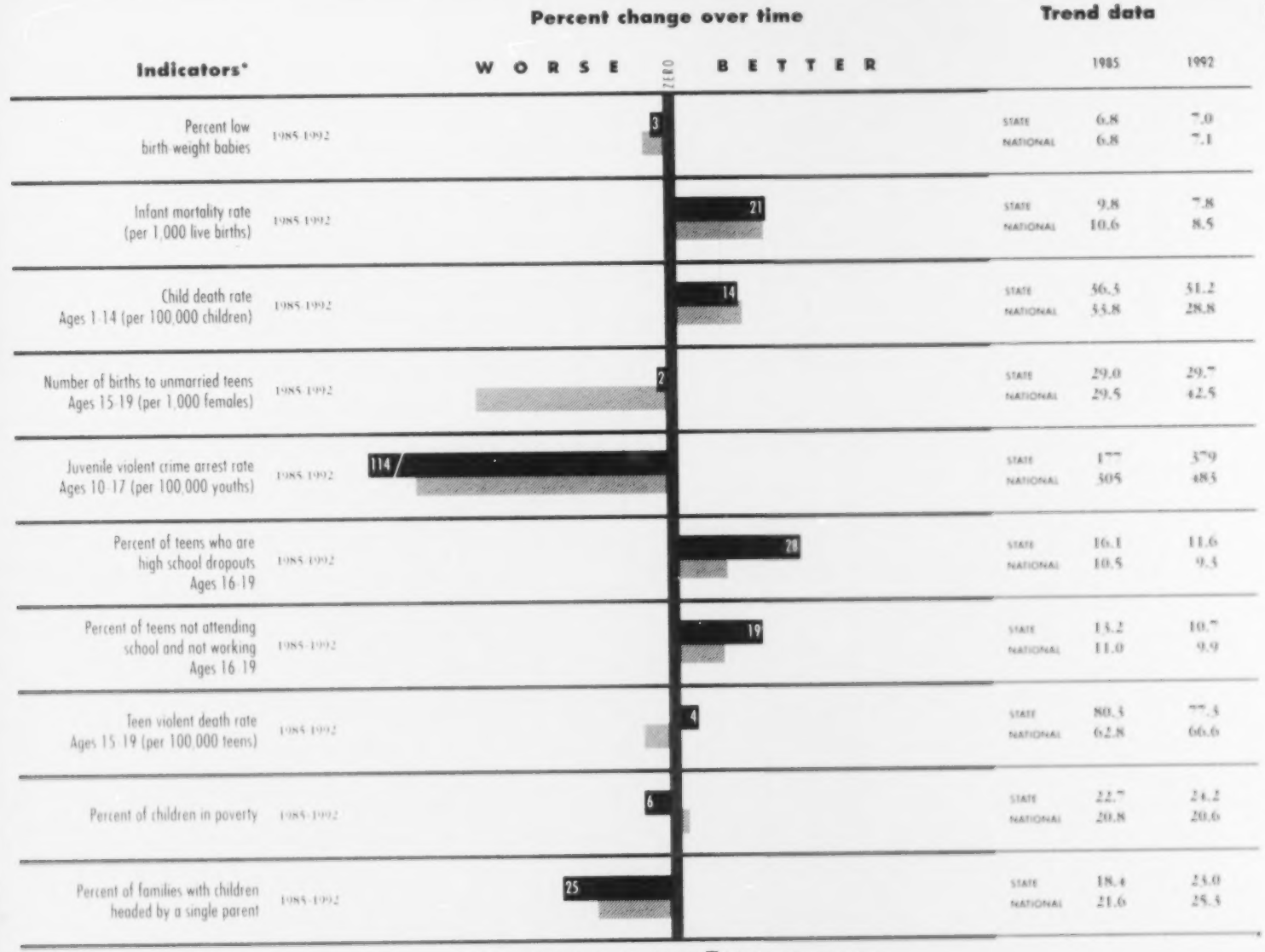
Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census

Texas

TX

National Composite Rank [28]



Indicators*		Trend data	1985	1992	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1992	STATE	6.8	7.0	[25]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1992	STATE	9.8	7.8	[19]
		NATIONAL	10.6	8.5	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1992	STATE	56.5	51.2	[31]
		NATIONAL	55.8	28.8	
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	1985-1992	STATE	29.0	29.7	[-]
		NATIONAL	29.5	42.5	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1992	STATE	177	379	[33]
		NATIONAL	305	485	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1992	STATE	16.1	11.6	[42]
		NATIONAL	10.5	9.3	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1992	STATE	13.2	10.7	[33]
		NATIONAL	11.0	9.9	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1992	STATE	80.3	77.3	[37]
		NATIONAL	62.8	66.6	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1992	STATE	22.7	24.2	[42]
		NATIONAL	20.8	20.6	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1992	STATE	18.4	23.0	[18]
		NATIONAL	21.6	25.3	

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

Different bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

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Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1993	2000
State population under age 18	627,000	665,000	723,000
Percent of state population under age 18	36.4%	35.8%	33.6%

Social Characteristics

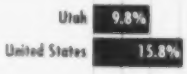
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	72.9%	68.5%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	9.3%	13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	5.4%	7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	90.0%	80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	36%	43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	55%	41%

Income and Poverty

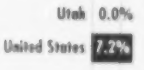
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1992	$37,400	$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	$16,100	$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	4.7%	8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	25.1%	31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	48.4%	51.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	66.1%	65.4%

Fathers and Families

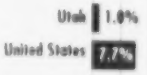
Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census.

Utah

UT

National Composite Rank [6]

Indicators*		Percent change over time (WORSE ← 0 → BETTER)		Trend data	1985	1992	National Rank (Numerical Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1992		4	STATE	5.7	5.6	[10]
				NATIONAL	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1992		38	STATE	9.6	5.9	[2]
				NATIONAL	10.6	8.5	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1992		15	STATE	34.6	29.6	[27]
				NATIONAL	33.8	28.8	
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	1985-1992	36		STATE	17.9	24.4	[1]
				NATIONAL	29.5	42.5	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1992	28		STATE	263	361	[29]
				NATIONAL	505	685	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1992		27	STATE	9.6	7.0	[13]
				NATIONAL	10.5	9.3	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1992		36	STATE	9.1	5.8	[5]
				NATIONAL	11.0	9.9	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1992		13	STATE	65.4	57.1	[18]
				NATIONAL	62.8	66.6	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1992		11	STATE	14.1	12.5	[3]
				NATIONAL	20.8	20.6	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1992	8		STATE	14.8	16.0	[1]
				NATIONAL	21.6	25.3	

*See Technical Notes, page 121. Hatched bars indicate statistical change. Solid bars indicate trend change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1993	2000
State population under age 18	143,000	144,000	149,000
Percent of state population under age 18	25.4%	25.0%	25.2%

Social Characteristics

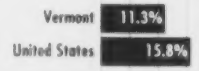
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	57.3%	68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	6.7%	13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	5.3%	7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	85.2%	80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	N.A.	43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	N.A.	41%

Income and Poverty

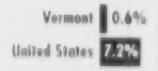
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1992	$38,500	$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	$19,400	$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	4.0%	8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	20.8%	31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	44.0%	31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	80.1%	65.4%

Fathers and Families

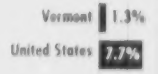
Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four

*Statistics are based on the 1980 Census

Vermont

VT

National Composite Rank [7]

Indicators*		Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend data	1985	1992	National Rank
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1992	6		STATE	6.0	5.6	[10]
				NATIONAL	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1992	14		STATE	8.5	7.2	[11]
				NATIONAL	10.6	8.5	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1992	4		STATE	25.5	24.6	[11]
				NATIONAL	33.8	28.8	
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	1985-1992		26	STATE	21.4	26.9	[5]
				NATIONAL	29.5	42.5	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1992		4	STATE	51	49	[1]
				NATIONAL	305	483	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1992	15		STATE	8.9	7.5	[19]
				NATIONAL	10.5	9.3	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1992	31		STATE	10.6	7.3	[11]
				NATIONAL	11.0	9.9	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1992	16		STATE	67.4	56.8	[17]
				NATIONAL	62.8	66.6	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1992	18		STATE	16.5	13.5	[8]
				NATIONAL	20.8	20.6	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1992		2	STATE	20.6	21.1	[9]
				NATIONAL	21.6	25.3	

* National Rank is based on most recent available data

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1993	2000
State population under age 18	1,505,000	1,588,000	1,745,000
Percent of state population under age 18	24.3%	24.5%	24.8%

Social Characteristics

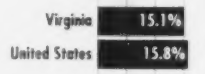
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	71.5%	68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	12.9%	13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	7.9%	7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	80.7%	80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	36%	43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	40%	41%

Income and Poverty

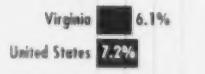
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1992	$39,900	$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	$21,500	$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	5.9%	8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	22.7%	31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	31.0%	31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	61.9%	65.4%

Fathers and Families

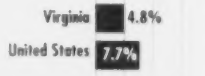
Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four

*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census

Virginia

VA

National Composite Rank [15]

Indicators*		Percent change over time (WORSE ← 0 → BETTER)		Trend data 1985	Trend data 1992	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1992	6		STATE 7.0 NATIONAL 6.8	7.4 7.1	[34]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1992		18	STATE 11.5 NATIONAL 10.6	9.5 8.5	[41]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1992		20	STATE 29.7 NATIONAL 33.8	23.9 28.8	[9]
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	1985-1992	39		STATE 26.6 NATIONAL 29.5	36.9 42.5	[21]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1992	52		STATE 150 NATIONAL 305	228 483	[12]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1992		46	STATE 12.3 NATIONAL 10.5	6.6 9.3	[11]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1992		25	STATE 9.9 NATIONAL 11.0	7.5 9.9	[12]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1992	15		STATE 52.9 NATIONAL 62.8	61.0 66.6	[21]
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1992		10	STATE 15.3 NATIONAL 20.8	13.7 20.6	[10]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1992	9		STATE 20.4 NATIONAL 21.6	22.2 25.3	[14]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 123. ▒ Dotted bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

	1990	1993	2000
State population under age 18	1,261,000	1,393,000	1,589,000
Percent of state population under age 18	25.9%	26.5%	26.2%

Social Characteristics

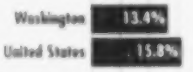
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	70.8%	68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	8.8%	13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	4.1%	7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	88.5%	80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	N.A.	45%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	N.A.	41%

Income and Poverty

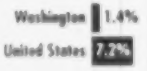
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1992	$41,000	$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	$21,800	$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	3.1%	8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	19.4%	31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	39.4%	31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	77.5%	65.4%

Fathers and Families

Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year

Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four

*Statistics are based on the 1980 Census

Washington

WA

National Composite Rank [12]

Indicators*		Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend data 1985	Trend data 1992	National Rank (based on most recent available data)
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1992	0	STATE NATIONAL	5.3 6.8	5.3 7.1	[7]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1992	37	STATE NATIONAL	10.7 10.6	6.8 8.5	[7]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1992	30	STATE NATIONAL	35.7 33.8	25.1 28.8	[13]
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	1985-1992	41	STATE NATIONAL	25.7 29.5	36.2 42.5	[19]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1992	124	STATE NATIONAL	166 305	372 483	[31]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1992	16	STATE NATIONAL	9.0 10.5	7.6 9.3	[20]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1992	10	STATE NATIONAL	10.5 11.0	9.5 9.9	[24]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1992	10	STATE NATIONAL	58.1 62.8	52.5 66.6	[13]
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1992	19	STATE NATIONAL	15.9 20.8	12.9 20.6	[6]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1992	38	STATE NATIONAL	17.9 21.6	24.7 25.3	[27]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 115.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1993	2000
State population under age 18	444,000	454,000	425,000
Percent of state population under age 18	24.7%	25.9%	25.1%

Social Characteristics

	State	National
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	69.2%	68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	15.1%	15.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	14.7%	7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	68.5%	80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	42%	43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	46%	43%

Income and Poverty

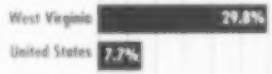
	State	National
Median income of families with children in 1992	$26,000	$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	$16,100	$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	13.4%	8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	40.3%	31.5%
Percent of mother headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	23.8%	31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	55.7%	65.4%

Fathers and Families

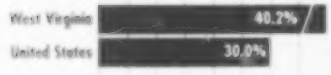
Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present

Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed

Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four



Data sources listed on the [illegible]

West Virginia

WV

National Composite Rank [41]

Indicators*		Percent change over time (WORSE ← 0 → BETTER)		Trend data	1985	1992	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1992	-5		STATE	6.9	7.2	[27]
				NATIONAL	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1992		+15	STATE	10.7	9.2	[35]
				NATIONAL	10.6	8.5	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1992		+3	STATE	29.2	28.2	[23]
				NATIONAL	33.8	28.8	
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	1985-1992	-42		STATE	22.6	32.1	[12]
				NATIONAL	29.5	42.5	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1992	-34		STATE	54	72	[3]
				NATIONAL	305	483	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1992		+7	STATE	13.2	12.2	[47]
				NATIONAL	10.5	9.3	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1992	0		STATE	17.7	17.7	[51]
				NATIONAL	11.0	9.9	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1992		+6	STATE	70.1	65.9	[26]
				NATIONAL	62.8	66.6	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1992		+9	STATE	30.7	27.9	[48]
				NATIONAL	20.8	20.6	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1992	-44		STATE	15.7	22.7	[15]
				NATIONAL	21.6	25.3	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 153

Parenthesis bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information

Demographic Change

	1990	1993	2000
State population under age 18	1,289,000	1,342,000	1,383,000
Percent of state population under age 18	26.4%	26.6%	25.7%

Social Characteristics

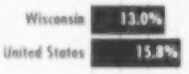
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	75.3%	68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	7.2%	13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	3.8%	7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	84.8%	80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	33%	43%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	28%	41%

Income and Poverty

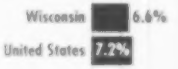
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1992	$40,700	$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	$19,800	$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	4.3%	8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	23.0%	31.5%
Percent of mother headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	44.8%	31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	75.6%	65.4%

Fathers and Families*

Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present

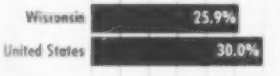


Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year

Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four



*Statistics are based on the 1980 Census.

Wisconsin

WI

National Composite Rank [9]

Indicators*		Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend data 1985	Trend data 1992	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1992	12	STATE	5.3	5.9	[14]
			NATIONAL	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1992	21	STATE	9.1	7.2	[11]
			NATIONAL	10.6	8.5	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1992	8	STATE	27.8	25.6	[15]
			NATIONAL	33.8	28.8	
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	1985-1992	31	STATE	25.8	33.9	[16]
			NATIONAL	29.5	42.5	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1992	57	STATE	235	368	[30]
			NATIONAL	305	483	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1992	44	STATE	7.6	4.2	[1]
			NATIONAL	10.5	9.3	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1992	41	STATE	8.6	5.1	[1]
			NATIONAL	11.0	9.9	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1992	10	STATE	55.0	60.3	[20]
			NATIONAL	62.8	66.6	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1992	14	STATE	16.3	14.0	[11]
			NATIONAL	20.8	20.6	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1992	17	STATE	20.1	23.4	[21]
			NATIONAL	21.6	25.3	

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 255

Historical bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

	1990	1993	2000
State population under age 18	136,000	138,000	145,000
Percent of state population under age 18	29.9%	29.4%	27.8%

Social Characteristics

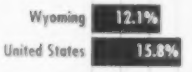
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of women giving birth in 1990 who received adequate prenatal care	71.6%	68.3%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1992	10.7%	13.0%
Percent of children living in households without a telephone in 1990	5.6%	7.8%
Percent of adults (age 25+) with a high school diploma in 1993	89.0%	80.2%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1992	32%	45%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	30%	61%

Income and Poverty

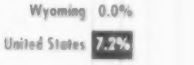
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1992	$36,890	$35,100
Per capita income in 1993	$19,700	$20,800
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992	4.7%	8.9%
Percent of children in poor and near-poor families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992	23.2%	31.5%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1992	39.9%	31.8%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1994	60.7%	65.4%

Fathers and Families*

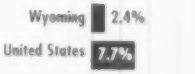
Percent of children living in households with no adult male (age 21+) present



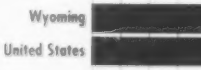
Percent of children living in neighborhoods where more than half of all families with children are female headed



Percent of children living in neighborhoods where the majority of males (age 16+) worked less than six months of the year



Percent of all men (ages 25-34) earning less than the poverty level for a family of four



*Statistics are based on the 1990 Census

263

263

NH IA ND ME NE UT VT MN WI CT MA WA SD RS VA KY MT OR NJ PA MI OH WY DE ID AK CO TX OR MD MI IN KY NY LA MO NY IL AR NM WY NC GA AL AZ SC FL IN MS LA DC

Wyoming

WY

National Composite Rank [23]

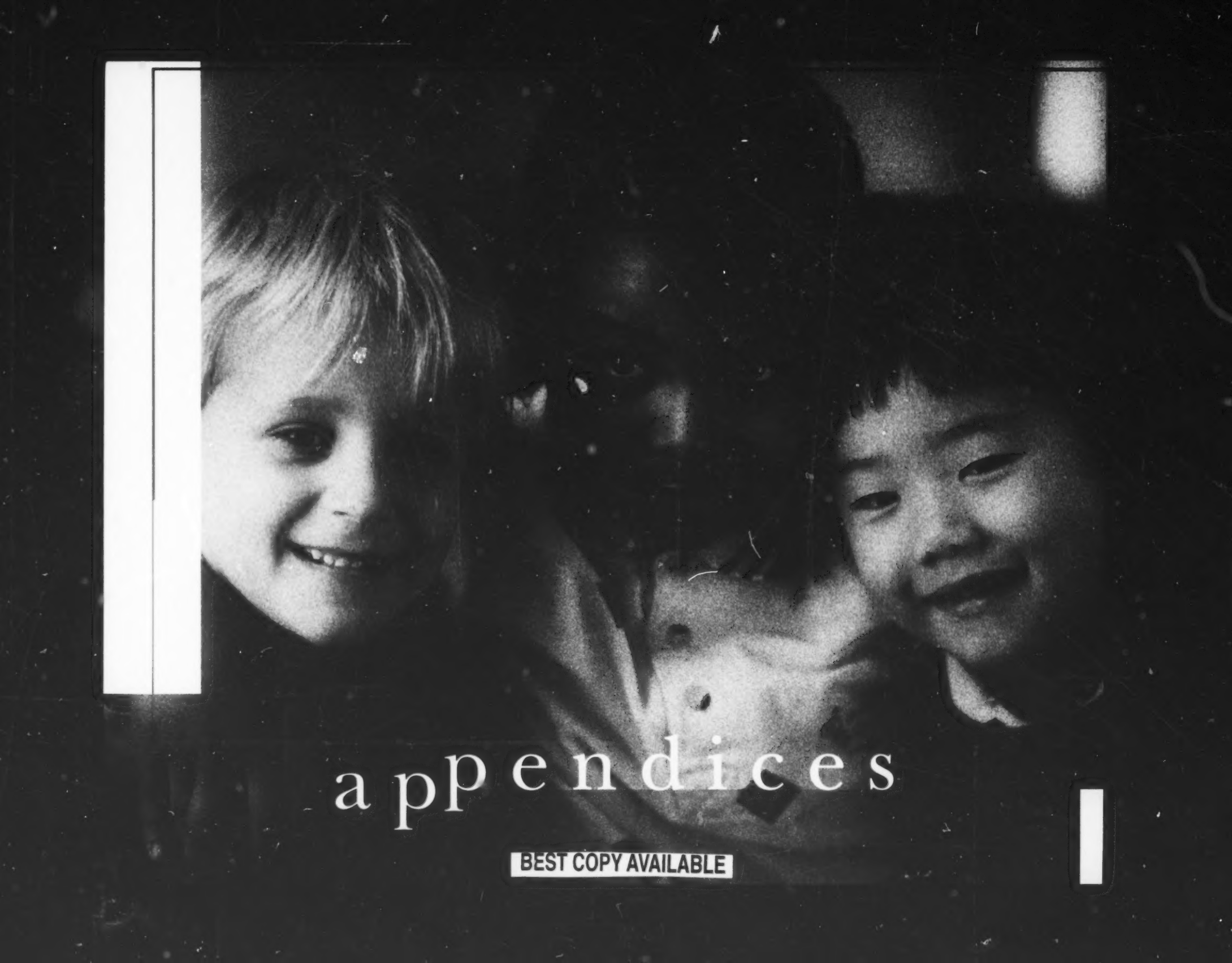
Indicators*		Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend data 1985	Trend data 1992	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1992	3	STATE	7.1	7.3	[32]
			NATIONAL	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1992	27	STATE	12.2	8.9	[33]
			NATIONAL	10.6	8.5	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1992	24	STATE	44.7	33.9	[41]
			NATIONAL	33.8	28.8	
Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)	1985-1992	19	STATE	24.8	29.4	[6]
			NATIONAL	29.5	42.5	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1992	26	STATE	69	87	[4]
			NATIONAL	305	484	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1992	7	STATE	9.0	8.3	[26]
			NATIONAL	10.5	9.3	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1992	18	STATE	10.8	8.8	[20]
			NATIONAL	11.0	9.9	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1992	16	STATE	100.0	116.2	[50]
			NATIONAL	62.8	66.6	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1992	10	STATE	14.7	13.2	[7]
			NATIONAL	20.8	20.6	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1992	36	STATE	14.7	19.9	[6]
			NATIONAL	21.6	25.3	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 153

Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

270

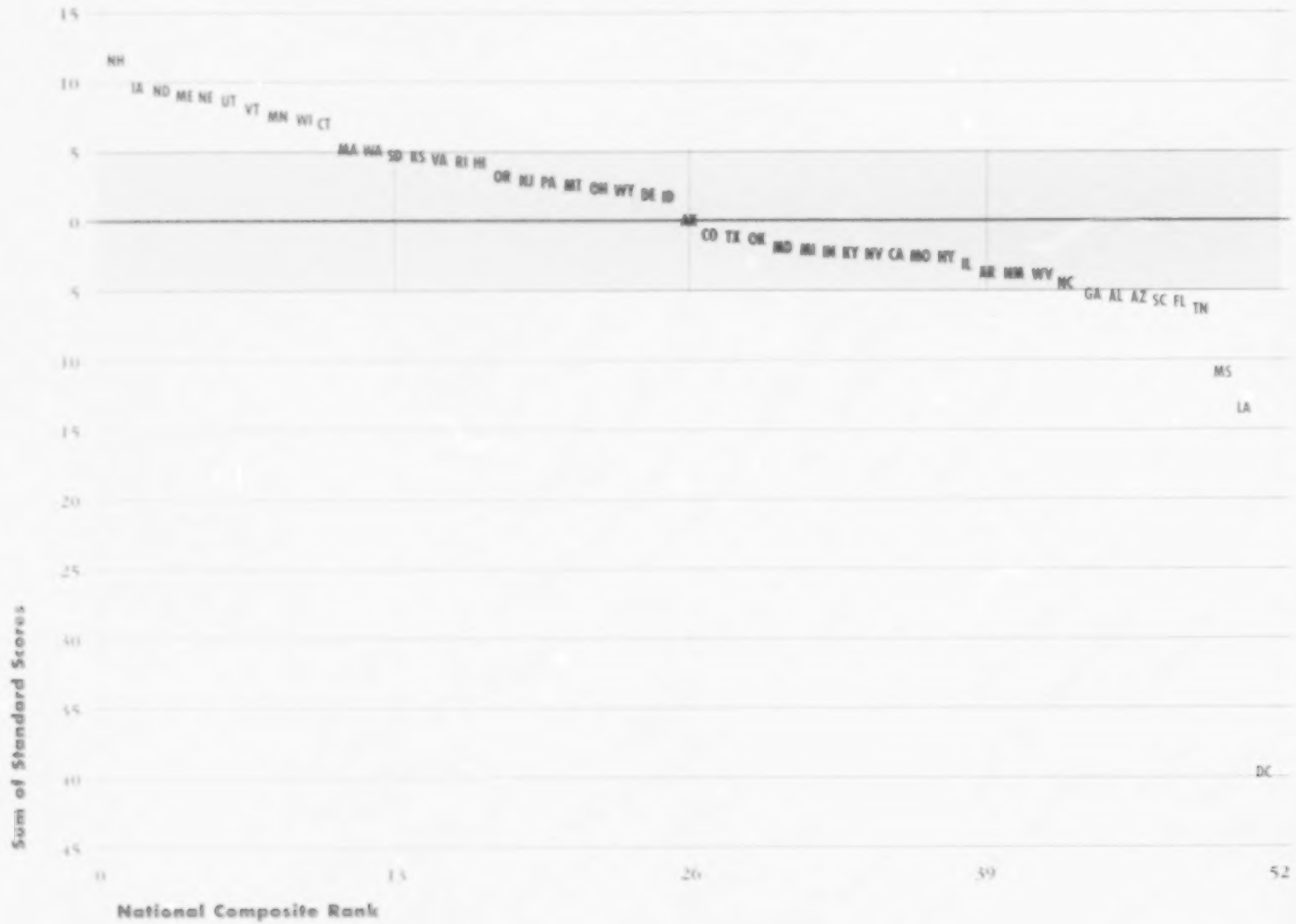
271



appendices

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

KIDS COUNT Standard Scores and National Rankings



This chart lists the states in rank order by each of the ten KIDS COUNT indicators based on the most recent data available. This chart allows the reader to compare the relative performance of states on each individual measure. The high est best rank possible is one (1). The lowest worst rank is fifty-one (51). Whenever there is a tie of two or more states, each state is assigned the same higher better rank.

Percent low birth-weight babies
1992

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Alaska	4.9	27	Hawaii	7.2
2	Maine	5.0	27	New Jersey	7.2
3	North Dakota	5.1	27	New Mexico	7.2
4	Minnesota	5.2	27	Pennsylvania	7.2
4	Oregon	5.2	27	West Virginia	7.2
4	South Dakota	5.2	32	Missouri	7.3
7	New Hampshire	5.3	32	Wyoming	7.3
7	Washington	5.3	34	Florida	7.4
9	Idaho	5.5	34	Ohio	7.4
10	Nebraska	5.6	34	Virginia	7.4
10	Utah	5.6	37	Michigan	7.5
10	Vermont	5.6	38	Delaware	7.6
13	Iowa	5.7	38	New York	7.6
14	California	5.9	40	Illinois	7.7
14	Wisconsin	5.9	41	Arkansas	8.2
16	Massachusetts	6.0	42	Maryland	8.3
16	Montana	6.0	43	North Carolina	8.4
18	Rhode Island	6.3	44	Alabama	8.5
19	Arizona	6.4	44	Colorado	8.5
19	Kansas	6.4	44	Georgia	8.5
21	Indiana	6.7	44	Tennessee	8.5
21	Oklahoma	6.7	48	South Carolina	9.0
23	Kentucky	6.8	49	Louisiana	9.4
24	Connecticut	6.9	50	Mississippi	9.9
25	Texas	7.0	51	District of Columbia	14.3
26	Nevada	7.1			

Infant mortality rate
(per 1,000 live births)
1992

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Maine	5.6	26	Delaware	8.6
2	New Hampshire	5.9	28	Kansas	8.7
2	Utah	5.9	29	Idaho	8.8
4	Hawaii	6.3	29	Oklahoma	8.8
5	Massachusetts	6.5	29	New York	8.8
6	Nevada	6.7	29	Florida	8.8
7	Washington	6.8	33	Wyoming	8.9
8	California	7.0	34	Pennsylvania	9.0
9	Minnesota	7.1	35	West Virginia	9.2
9	Oregon	7.1	36	South Dakota	9.3
11	Wisconsin	7.2	37	Indiana	9.4
11	Vermont	7.2	37	Ohio	9.4
13	Nebraska	7.4	37	Tennessee	9.4
13	Rhode Island	7.4	37	Louisiana	9.4
15	Montana	7.5	41	Virginia	9.5
16	New Mexico	7.6	42	Maryland	9.8
16	Colorado	7.6	43	North Carolina	10.0
16	Connecticut	7.6	44	Illinois	10.1
19	Texas	7.8	45	Michigan	10.2
19	North Dakota	7.8	46	Georgia	10.3
21	Iowa	8.0	46	Arkansas	10.3
22	Kentucky	8.3	48	South Carolina	10.4
23	New Jersey	8.4	49	Alabama	10.5
23	Arizona	8.4	50	Mississippi	11.9
25	Missouri	8.5	51	District of Columbia	19.6
26	Alaska	8.6			

States in Rank Order by Indicator

Child death rate
Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)
1992

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	New Hampshire	11.2	27	Utah	29.6
2	Rhode Island	15.8	28	Nevada	30.1
3	Connecticut	18.0	29	Maryland	30.2
4	Massachusetts	21.0	29	Colorado	30.2
5	Iowa	21.1	31	Texas	31.2
6	Minnesota	22.8	32	Oklahoma	31.3
7	Maine	22.9	32	Georgia	31.3
8	Delaware	23.5	32	Michigan	31.3
9	Virginia	23.9	35	Kentucky	31.5
10	Ohio	24.3	36	Tennessee	31.8
11	Vermont	24.6	37	Florida	32.0
11	Pennsylvania	24.6	38	New Mexico	32.8
13	Washington	25.1	39	Missouri	33.0
14	Hawaii	25.2	40	North Carolina	33.7
15	Wisconsin	25.6	41	Wyoming	33.9
16	Nebraska	26.2	42	Arizona	34.1
17	New Jersey	26.3	43	Alabama	34.9
18	North Dakota	26.5	44	Alaska	35.6
18	New York	26.5	44	South Carolina	35.6
20	California	26.6	46	Idaho	37.2
21	Kansas	27.7	47	Arkansas	38.4
22	South Dakota	28.0	48	Montana	39.0
23	Oregon	28.2	49	Louisiana	39.9
23	West Virginia	28.2	50	Mississippi	44.0
25	Illinois	28.8	51	District of Columbia	59.8
26	Indiana	29.0			

Number of births to unmarried teens
Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)
1992

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Utah	24.4	27	Colorado	40.2
2	New Hampshire	24.9	27	Hawaii	40.2
3	Vermont	26.9	29	Maryland	40.9
4	Idaho	27.7	29	Rhode Island	40.9
4	North Dakota	27.7	31	Oklahoma	42.1
6	Wyoming	29.4	32	Indiana	43.2
7	Texas	29.7	33	Alaska	43.7
8	Minnesota	30.0	34	Ohio	45.7
9	Maine	30.1	35	Arkansas	46.2
10	Nebraska	30.6	36	Tennessee	46.3
11	Iowa	31.7	36	Missouri	46.3
12	West Virginia	32.1	38	Alabama	47.7
13	New Jersey	32.8	39	North Carolina	49.5
14	Massachusetts	33.3	40	Florida	49.8
15	Connecticut	33.7	41	California	50.8
16	Wisconsin	33.9	42	Nevada	51.2
17	Montana	34.1	43	Delaware	51.5
18	Kentucky	35.8	44	Illinois	51.9
19	Washington	36.2	45	South Carolina	52.6
20	South Dakota	36.5	46	Georgia	53.9
21	Virginia	36.9	47	Louisiana	59.8
22	Oregon	37.4	48	New Mexico	60.1
23	New York	37.5	49	Mississippi	62.6
24	Michigan	38.2	50	Arizona	62.7
25	Pennsylvania	38.4	51	District of Columbia	108.3
26	Kansas	38.7			

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate
Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)
1992

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Vermont	49	27	Nevada	357
2	North Dakota	64	28	New Mexico	358
3	West Virginia	72	29	Utah	361
4	Wyoming	87	30	Wisconsin	368
5	Montana	88	31	Washington	372
6	New Hampshire	102	32	Illinois	376
7	Maine	108	33	Texas	379
8	Nebraska	129	33	Michigan	379
9	South Dakota	140	35	North Carolina	404
10	Iowa	186	36	Delaware	430
11	Alabama	209	37	Indiana	446
12	Virginia	228	38	Pennsylvania	478
13	Hawaii	241	39	Connecticut	501
14	Alaska	250	40	Colorado	518
14	Minnesota	250	41	Arizona	522
16	Mississippi	273	42	Missouri	539
17	Arkansas	274	43	Louisiana	552
18	Tennessee	296	44	Massachusetts	559
19	South Carolina	301	45	Rhode Island	579
20	Oregon	314	46	California	634
21	Idaho	322	47	Maryland	653
22	Oklahoma	339	48	New Jersey	717
23	Kentucky	341	49	Florida	751
24	Georgia	345	50	New York	1,025
25	Kansas	346	51	District of Columbia	1,487
26	Ohio	351			

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts
Ages 16-19
1992

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Wisconsin	4.2	27	Delaware	8.6
2	Iowa	4.6	28	Mississippi	8.8
3	Maine	4.7	28	Michigan	8.8
4	Connecticut	5.0	30	Missouri	9.4
5	North Dakota	5.1	30	Oklahoma	9.4
6	Kansas	5.6	32	Georgia	9.6
7	Minnesota	5.9	32	Illinois	9.6
8	Nebraska	6.0	34	Oregon	9.8
9	Hawaii	6.3	35	New Mexico	10.4
10	Ohio	6.4	36	South Carolina	10.5
11	Virginia	6.6	36	Kentucky	10.5
12	New Jersey	6.7	38	Colorado	10.6
13	Montana	7.0	39	Indiana	10.7
13	Utah	7.0	40	District of Columbia	11.2
15	Pennsylvania	7.1			
16	Massachusetts	7.2	41	Idaho	11.4
17	Rhode Island	7.3	42	Texas	11.6
18	Arkansas	7.4	43	California	11.7
19	Vermont	7.5	44	Alabama	11.8
20	New York	7.6	45	Florida	11.9
20	South Dakota	7.6	46	North Carolina	12.0
20	Washington	7.6	47	West Virginia	12.2
23	Maryland	7.7	48	Tennessee	12.4
24	Alaska	7.8	49	Arizona	12.6
24	New Hampshire	7.8	50	Nevada	13.3
26	Wyoming	8.3	51	Louisiana	13.7

Percent of teens not attending school and not working
Ages 16-19
1992

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Wisconsin	5.1	27	Missouri	10.0
1	Iowa	5.1	28	Alabama	10.2
3	Minnesota	5.4	29	Michigan	10.3
4	Connecticut	5.7	30	South Carolina	10.6
5	Utah	5.8	30	North Carolina	10.6
6	Nebraska	5.9	30	Indiana	10.6
7	Kansas	6.0	33	Texas	10.7
7	South Dakota	6.0	33	Maryland	10.7
9	North Dakota	6.4	35	Illinois	10.8
10	Maine	7.2	35	Georgia	10.8
11	Vermont	7.3	37	Arkansas	11.0
12	Virginia	7.5	38	New Mexico	11.1
13	Massachusetts	8.0	38	Florida	11.1
14	New Hampshire	8.1	40	Oklahoma	11.4
15	Ohio	8.3	41	California	11.6
16	Montana	8.5	41	Hawaii	11.6
16	New Jersey	8.5	43	Alaska	11.7
18	Colorado	8.7	44	Nevada	11.8
18	Delaware	8.7	45	Mississippi	11.9
20	Wyoming	8.8	46	Arizona	12.1
21	Pennsylvania	8.9	47	Tennessee	12.5
22	Rhode Island	9.2	48	Kentucky	12.9
22	New York	9.2	49	District of Columbia	13.0
24	Washington	9.5			
24	Idaho	9.5	50	Louisiana	13.9
26	Oregon	9.6	51	West Virginia	17.7

States in Rank Order by Indicator

Teen violent death rate
Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)
1992

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Rhode Island	33.9	27	Idaho	68.2
2	Massachusetts	36.1	28	Illinois	69.9
3	New Hampshire	36.2	29	North Carolina	72.1
4	New Jersey	39.7	30	California	72.2
5	Hawaii	40.8	31	Kentucky	73.4
6	Delaware	42.9	31	South Carolina	73.4
7	North Dakota	45.7	31	Georgia	73.4
8	Nebraska	48.7	34	Arizona	73.8
8	Connecticut	48.7	35	Colorado	73.9
10	Iowa	49.0	36	Tennessee	76.9
11	Pennsylvania	50.7	37	Texas	77.3
12	Minnesota	51.5	38	New Mexico	78.2
13	Washington	52.5	39	Oklahoma	78.4
14	Maine	53.6	40	Kansas	78.9
15	Ohio	54.2	41	Montana	80.0
16	New York	55.9	42	Nevada	83.5
17	Vermont	56.8	43	Missouri	84.9
18	Utah	57.1	44	Alabama	88.3
19	Oregon	60.1	45	South Dakota	88.5
20	Wisconsin	60.3	46	Arkansas	91.6
21	Virginia	61.0	47	Louisiana	97.2
22	Maryland	62.6	48	Mississippi	102.8
23	Florida	63.3	49	Alaska	109.5
23	Indiana	63.3	50	Wyoming	116.2
25	Michigan	63.7	51	District of Columbia	269.0
26	West Virginia	65.9			

Percent of children
in poverty
1992

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	New Hampshire	10.1	27	Minnesota	18.4
2	Delaware	12.0	28	Maine	19.3
3	Utah	12.5	28	North Carolina	19.3
4	Iowa	12.6	30	Missouri	19.5
5	Connecticut	12.8	31	Indiana	19.7
6	Washington	12.9	32	Montana	20.1
7	Wyoming	13.2	33	Illinois	21.1
8	Vermont	13.5	34	Michigan	21.8
9	Alaska	13.6	34	Oklahoma	21.8
10	Virginia	13.7	36	Arizona	22.0
11	Wisconsin	14.0	37	California	22.7
12	Maryland	14.1	38	New York	23.3
13	Nebraska	14.4	39	Alabama	23.6
14	New Jersey	15.1	40	Georgia	23.9
14	Nevada	15.1	41	Arkansas	24.1
16	North Dakota	15.2	42	Texas	24.2
17	Oregon	15.3	43	Florida	24.4
18	Kansas	15.5	44	Kentucky	24.9
19	Rhode Island	15.6	45	South Carolina	25.1
20	Hawaii	16.2	46	Tennessee	26.0
21	Colorado	16.3	47	New Mexico	26.8
22	South Dakota	16.4	48	West Virginia	27.9
23	Massachusetts	16.7	49	Mississippi	32.9
24	Pennsylvania	16.9	50	District of Columbia	34.4
25	Idaho	17.5			
25	Ohio	17.5	51	Louisiana	34.5

Percent of families with children
headed by a single parent
1992

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Utah	16.0	27	Washington	24.7
2	Idaho	17.7	28	North Carolina	24.8
3	North Dakota	18.3	29	Minnesota	25.1
4	Nebraska	18.5	30	California	25.3
5	Iowa	19.6	31	Arizona	25.4
6	Wyoming	19.9	32	Delaware	25.5
7	New Hampshire	20.0	33	Colorado	25.6
8	Kansas	21.0	33	Missouri	25.6
9	Vermont	21.1	35	South Carolina	25.9
10	Pennsylvania	21.4	35	Alabama	25.9
11	South Dakota	21.6	37	Massachusetts	26.1
12	Hawaii	22.0	37	Rhode Island	26.1
13	Maine	22.1	39	Illinois	26.2
14	Virginia	22.2	40	Nevada	26.3
15	Arkansas	22.7	41	Alaska	27.7
15	West Virginia	22.7	42	Maryland	27.9
17	Oklahoma	22.9	42	Michigan	27.9
18	New Jersey	23.0	44	New York	28.5
18	Texas	23.0	45	Florida	28.6
20	Montana	23.1	46	Georgia	28.8
21	Wisconsin	23.4	47	Indiana	29.0
22	New Mexico	23.5	48	Tennessee	29.7
22	Ohio	23.5	49	Mississippi	29.9
24	Connecticut	23.9	50	Louisiana	30.8
25	Kentucky	24.0	51	District of Columbia	56.6
26	Oregon	24.2			

Appendix 3

This chart provides the rate for each of the ten KIDS COUNT indicators for the years between the base year and the most recent year of data and, where possible, the raw data behind the most recent rate. In addition, this chart includes a state's national rank by indicator for each year.

		Percent low birth-weight babies								Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)								Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)								Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)								Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)							
		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
AL	Rate	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.4	8.7	8.5	12.6	13.3	12.2	12.1	12.1	10.8	11.2	10.5	36.6	42.0	36.5	36.3	35.2	38.5	37.6	34.9	34.9	37.4	36.4	38.0	43.9	44.1	47.2	47.7	106	96	88	117	137	178	190	209
	Rank	45	46	45	43	45	46	46	44	46	49	47	46	48	46	46	49	36	46	37	38	34	48	48	43	41	41	39	38	42	38	37	38	11	10	8	11	11	12	11	11
	1992 raw data	5,264 births								655 deaths								290 deaths								7,199 births								N.A.							
AK	Rate	4.9	4.6	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.9	10.8	10.8	10.4	11.6	9.2	10.5	8.9	8.6	56.2	47.8	52.9	45.5	45.9	41.4	30.3	35.6	28.8	30.1	34.5	33.9	39.9	42.1	42.3	43.7	209	217	165	164	199	212	214	250
	Rank	2	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	30	33	34	44	20	42	26	26	51	51	51	51	50	49	24	44	30	32	36	32	33	33	30	33	26	26	17	18	15	15	13	14
	1992 raw data	577 births								101 deaths								53 deaths								873 births								N.A.							
AZ	Rate	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.8	6.4	6.4	9.7	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.2	8.8	8.6	8.4	40.3	45.0	40.7	42.7	39.1	33.0	33.6	34.1	39.4	41.0	44.0	47.0	48.6	54.0	60.0	62.7	280	288	300	314	382	446	506	522
	Rank	19	18	19	20	20	20	20	19	17	15	20	25	20	23	23	23	41	48	45	50	46	35	36	42	47	47	47	47	46	48	49	50	38	39	39	38	40	41	43	41
	1992 raw data	4,419 births								577 deaths								282 deaths								7,771 births								N.A.							
AR	Rate	8.0	7.6	7.7	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	11.6	10.3	10.3	10.7	10.2	9.2	10.2	10.3	42.7	45.3	39.6	39.0	45.0	38.0	44.3	38.4	35.6	36.3	37.5	39.4	43.5	47.3	46.9	46.2	95	100	108	118	150	200	249	274
	Rank	45	40	39	46	45	44	42	41	40	28	33	35	34	28	40	46	45	49	43	42	49	47	50	47	43	42	42	40	41	42	36	35	9	11	11	12	13	14	16	17
	1992 raw data	2,835 births								360 deaths								187 deaths								4,017 births								N.A.							
CA	Rate	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.9	9.5	8.9	9.0	8.6	8.5	7.9	7.6	7.0	33.3	31.9	32.2	31.5	30.5	30.3	28.9	26.6	31.1	32.5	34.1	37.7	41.8	46.4	50.6	50.8	402	415	431	482	565	625	645	634
	Rank	16	17	17	15	17	14	13	14	13	7	14	12	12	9	12	8	29	20	19	23	15	28	20	20	37	38	36	37	38	41	42	41	45	45	45	45	47	47	47	46
	1992 raw data	35,704 births								4,201 deaths								1,769 deaths								47,649 births								N.A.							
USA	Rate	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	10.6	10.4	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.2	8.9	8.5	33.8	33.7	33.3	33.2	32.4	30.5	30.7	28.8	29.5	30.5	32.1	34.6	38.2	40.7	42.7	42.5	305	310	319	347	385	429	457	483
	1992 raw data	287,493 births								34,628 deaths								14,957 deaths								353,878 births								N.A.							

284

285

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19								Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19								Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)								Percent of children in poverty								Percent of families with children headed by a single parent									
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992		
14.3	14.3	14.3	15.8	15.8	14.4	12.9	11.8	14.3	13.5	13.3	13.5	13.3	12.4	11.2	10.2	73.3	84.6	87.7	74.4	75.5	101.7	91.9	88.3	30.8	31.7	31.0	30.4	29.4	26.7	24.6	23.6	22.2	23.7	25.8	26.0	25.5	24.2	25.0	25.9	Rate	
45	48	48	51	51	48	45	44	43	44	47	46	46	42	39	28	39	44	46	29	33	48	43	44	49	50	49	49	49	47	44	39	35	39	44	43	40	32	33	35	Rank	AL
N.A.								N.A.								271 deaths								N.A.								N.A.								1992 raw data	
10.4	9.2	8.6	8.3	7.6	7.6	8.3	7.8	12.6	11.7	10.9	11.1	10.6	10.4	10.6	11.7	104.9	119.0	85.4	97.5	153.8	96.9	112.8	109.5	11.9	12.6	12.4	12.8	14.0	14.5	13.9	13.6	21.9	23.5	25.1	25.6	25.8	26.0	27.1	27.7	Rate	
28	22	17	16	13	13	22	24	38	36	36	39	37	33	32	43	51	51	43	48	50	44	50	49	2	4	4	9	13	16	11	9	31	38	43	42	42	41	41	41	Rank	AK
N.A.								N.A.								46 deaths								N.A.								N.A.								1992 raw data	
16.8	16.3	15.4	14.8	15.3	15.1	15.8	12.6	11.1	11.8	11.9	11.9	12.0	12.5	13.9	12.1	85.4	95.6	83.8	87.0	86.6	75.1	83.5	73.8	21.3	20.7	20.0	19.6	20.8	20.8	22.1	22.0	22.1	23.2	22.5	21.4	22.3	23.5	24.8	25.4	Rate	
51	51	51	49	49	49	51	49	37	37	41	42	43	43	50	46	47	47	42	44	43	37	39	34	34	32	31	33	36	33	37	36	34	36	29	20	22	27	31	31	Rank	AZ
N.A.								N.A.								189 deaths								N.A.								N.A.								1992 raw data	
12.9	11.1	11.1	12.3	13.7	10.6	8.0	7.4	14.6	12.8	11.4	13.1	12.9	12.5	10.8	11.0	81.3	75.0	88.4	83.6	94.7	80.7	95.5	91.6	28.7	28.4	29.6	28.5	27.6	26.4	24.9	24.1	20.7	20.9	21.9	22.4	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.7	Rate	
39	32	33	45	49	33	18	18	44	41	38	44	44	43	34	37	46	28	48	41	47	39	47	46	47	46	47	48	47	46	45	41	27	23	25	26	26	21	21	15	Rank	AR
N.A.								N.A.								163 deaths								N.A.								N.A.								1992 raw data	
11.3	11.3	11.8	12.9	13.6	13.4	12.9	11.7	11.6	11.0	10.5	10.4	10.5	10.8	11.5	11.6	68.7	75.8	71.5	72.4	79.4	72.4	80.8	72.2	21.1	20.9	20.5	20.5	20.3	21.2	21.7	22.7	22.8	22.7	22.9	23.7	24.4	25.2	25.3	25.3	Rate	
33	33	36	42	47	46	45	43	35	34	32	36	35	35	41	41	31	30	28	25	38	33	36	30	32	34	35	35	35	35	35	37	38	33	31	34	34	35	35	30	Rank	CA
N.A.								N.A.								1,429 deaths								N.A.								N.A.								1992 raw data	
10.5	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.3	9.9	9.2	11.0	10.5	10.1	9.8	9.7	10.0	10.1	9.9	62.8	68.5	66.5	69.7	69.3	70.9	71.1	66.6	20.8	20.5	20.0	19.6	19.5	19.8	20.0	20.6	21.6	22.0	22.3	22.8	23.4	24.2	24.7	25.3	Rate	USA
N.A.								N.A.								11,383 deaths								N.A.								N.A.								1992 raw data	

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Appendix 3

		Percent low birth-weight babies								Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)								Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)								Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)								Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)							
		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Rate	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.8	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.5	9.4	8.6	9.8	9.6	8.7	8.8	8.4	7.6	32.1	32.1	31.6	25.6	28.3	25.8	27.7	30.2	26.8	27.8	29.3	31.2	34.2	35.7	39.4	40.2	305	298	292	331	380	458	489	518
CO	**Rank**	42	42	43	40	41	42	42	44	12	4	26	24	15	23	22	16	26	24	17	5	7	11	15	29	27	27	27	26	25	24	27	27	41	41	38	39	39	43	41	40
	1992 raw data	4,632 births								413 deaths								218 deaths								4,421 births								N.A.							
	Rate	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.6	6.9	6.9	10.0	9.1	8.8	8.9	8.8	7.9	7.4	7.6	23.1	30.6	24.2	27.2	24.1	21.6	23.7	18.0	22.3	19.1	20.9	27.4	29.6	31.1	33.7	33.7	372	375	384	405	417	438	460	501
CT	**Rank**	24	23	23	24	24	21	25	24	21	9	11	17	16	9	8	16	2	14	3	7	2	3	9	3	9	4	5	14	14	12	15	15	43	43	44	43	44	40	39	39
	1992 raw data	3,264 births								361 deaths								109 deaths								3,169 births								N.A.							
	Rate	7.3	7.4	6.7	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.9	7.6	14.8	11.5	11.7	11.8	11.8	10.1	11.8	8.6	42.7	32.0	32.5	29.7	34.8	36.8	24.8	23.5	35.9	34.9	36.7	40.0	42.4	42.4	48.0	51.5	272	250	265	269	360	446	459	430
DE	**Rank**	39	37	23	36	36	37	39	38	50	41	43	45	47	38	50	26	45	22	21	11	33	42	11	8	44	39	40	41	39	34	39	43	36	32	31	31	38	41	38	36
	1992 raw data	806 births								92 deaths								32 deaths								1,081 births								N.A.							
	Rate	13.3	12.2	13.5	14.3	15.9	15.1	15.4	14.3	20.8	21.1	19.3	23.2	22.9	20.7	21.0	19.6	32.4	33.3	37.7	41.1	40.9	51.3	55.4	59.8	64.4	63.1	63.7	72.8	84.7	87.3	108.8	108.3	1,008	993	1,038	1,096	1,257	1,413	1,437	1,487
DC	**Rank**	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	27	30	39	47	48	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
	1992 raw data	1,556 births								215 deaths								55 deaths								1,625 births								N.A.							
	Rate	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.4	11.3	11.0	10.6	10.6	9.8	9.6	9.0	8.8	42.0	40.7	40.9	42.1	37.8	36.9	35.1	32.0	34.8	36.3	38.0	41.1	45.7	48.5	50.1	49.8	480	528	550	592	644	726	757	751
FL	**Rank**	40	40	39	39	38	34	33	34	36	35	38	34	30	32	29	29	44	43	47	48	41	43	40	37	40	42	43	43	43	43	41	40	47	47	49	49	49	49	49	49
	1992 raw data	14,239 births								1,691 deaths								783 deaths								18,911 births								N.A.							
	Rate	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.7	8.6	8.5	12.7	12.5	12.7	12.6	12.3	12.4	11.4	10.3	37.1	40.2	39.8	38.5	35.9	35.9	35.6	31.3	37.6	38.9	40.5	43.2	48.8	51.3	54.0	53.9	145	122	139	176	239	289	285	345
GA	**Rank**	47	47	47	47	47	47	45	44	47	47	48	50	49	50	48	46	37	41	44	41	36	39	43	32	45	45	45	45	47	46	46	46	16	14	14	15	23	24	21	24
	1992 raw data	9,490 births								1,146 deaths								442 deaths								12,604 births								N.A.							
	Rate	6.5	6.9	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.1	6.8	7.2	8.8	9.3	8.9	7.2	8.3	6.7	7.4	6.3	26.0	27.9	27.5	22.3	29.5	26.1	22.6	25.2	30.5	29.7	32.5	34.0	38.4	44.2	43.6	40.2	189	208	214	223	220	223	248	241
HI	**Rank**	23	29	31	28	30	26	23	27	5	14	13	2	10	3	6	4	7	5	7	2	9	12	5	14	34	30	32	33	31	39	33	27	24	25	25	25	20	16	15	13
	1992 raw data	1,430 births								126 deaths								58 deaths								1,489 births								N.A.							
	Rate	5.5	5.2	5.6	5.1	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.5	10.4	11.3	10.4	8.8	9.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	35.5	33.1	38.2	39.6	38.2	34.5	35.5	37.2	16.8	18.3	19.8	20.9	22.9	24.2	26.9	27.7	214	226	218	248	299	347	352	322
ID	**Rank**	11	6	14	8	9	12	13	9	25	38	34	16	29	22	24	29	31	28	40	44	42	36	42	46	1	1	3	3	3	4	4	4	28	27	27	30	33	34	32	21
	1992 raw data	955 births								152 deaths								98 deaths								1,189 births								N.A.							
USA	**Rate**	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	10.6	10.4	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.2	8.9	8.5	33.8	33.7	33.3	33.2	32.4	30.5	30.7	28.8	29.5	30.5	32.1	34.6	38.2	40.2	42.7	42.5	305	310	319	347	385	429	457	483
	1992 raw data	287,493 births								34,628 deaths								14,957 deaths								353,878 births								N.A.							

283

283

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19								Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19								Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)								Percent of children in poverty								Percent of families with children headed by a single parent									
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992		
7.7	8.5	9.8	10.3	9.7	10.0	9.3	10.6	9.5	10.8	11.4	10.3	8.7	9.2	8.5	8.7	65.8	82.7	62.8	66.1	66.8	68.0	71.2	73.9	15.3	15.8	15.7	17.0	18.5	18.0	17.1	16.3	23.2	24.2	24.0	25.4	25.8	25.7	25.0	25.6	Rate	
12	16	26	27	24	27	27	38	15	32	38	34	21	23	14	18	24	39	13	15	22	19	26	35	10	17	20	24	30	27	23	21	41	41	38	41	42	39	33	33	Rank	CO
N.A.								N.A.								167 deaths								N.A.								N.A.								1992 raw data	
8.5	8.6	7.0	7.2	7.7	7.6	6.7	5.0	6.9	5.3	4.3	5.2	6.1	6.8	7.0	5.7	49.4	50.4	45.6	65.4	59.6	51.0	56.3	88.7	12.3	11.7	9.6	8.0	7.2	8.5	10.2	12.8	21.4	20.1	19.9	20.7	20.3	21.7	22.6	23.9	Rate	
16	18	12	11	14	13	11	4	1	1	1	4	6	9	10	4	7	7	5	13	13	4	11	8	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	28	17	17	18	12	17	19	24	Rank	CT
N.A.								N.A.								94 deaths								N.A.								N.A.								1992 raw data	
10.2	10.4	10.6	10.7	11.0	10.9	9.2	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.2	7.8	8.0	8.9	8.5	8.7	50.0	61.2	40.8	70.8	42.6	60.5	34.9	42.9	16.7	14.9	15.0	15.0	12.9	11.0	11.7	12.0	22.7	23.4	22.8	23.3	24.6	26.2	26.4	25.5	Rate	
26	29	31	31	30	31	26	27	9	13	17	16	17	20	14	18	6	14	1	22	2	13	2	6	19	10	16	17	7	3	3	2	37	37	30	33	35	43	40	32	Rank	DE
N.A.								N.A.								18 deaths								N.A.								N.A.								1992 raw data	
14.4	13.4	14.6	15.0	15.4	15.1	12.8	11.2	14.9	13.6	13.1	13.2	13.0	14.1	13.8	13.0	45.0	62.5	66.7	162.2	237.1	198.3	278.8	269.0	33.3	31.3	29.9	27.9	25.9	27.3	29.5	34.4	51.5	53.3	54.5	54.6	54.5	54.4	55.7	56.6	Rate	
44	40	49	50	50	49	44	40	45	45	46	45	45	49	49	49	4	15	21	51	51	51	51	51	50	49	48	47	44	48	49	50	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	Rank	DC
N.A.								N.A.								78 deaths								N.A.								N.A.								1992 raw data	
14.7	13.8	13.6	13.5	13.5	13.2	12.1	11.9	11.4	9.8	9.1	9.5	10.0	10.9	11.0	11.1	70.2	70.4	71.8	85.9	74.4	75.6	66.9	63.3	21.4	20.6	20.2	19.2	19.9	22.1	22.9	24.4	24.6	24.2	24.2	25.0	26.3	27.2	28.0	28.6	Rate	
46	45	46	46	46	44	43	45	34	23	21	29	32	37	36	38	34	20	29	43	29	34	22	23	35	31	32	31	33	39	39	43	44	41	40	40	46	46	46	45	Rank	FL
N.A.								N.A.								495 deaths								N.A.								N.A.								1992 raw data	
14.2	13.7	12.6	11.7	11.8	11.4	10.7	9.6	13.0	12.2	11.5	10.9	11.3	12.1	11.5	10.8	71.9	74.0	75.0	81.9	80.6	74.4	78.0	73.4	24.6	23.7	23.0	23.3	23.0	23.3	24.3	23.9	25.2	26.0	26.4	26.1	26.0	26.2	27.4	28.8	Rate	
43	42	38	34	36	37	36	32	40	39	40	38	41	41	41	35	37	26	33	38	29	29	35	31	42	43	41	42	42	42	43	40	47	47	48	44	44	43	43	46	Rank	GA
N.A.								N.A.								354 deaths								N.A.								N.A.								1992 raw data	
4.8	4.8	5.5	7.0	7.1	6.8	5.6	6.3	11.1	9.7	9.1	9.2	9.2	10.1	10.3	11.6	45.6	38.0	49.4	56.4	45.5	51.0	31.5	40.8	16.8	16.3	15.7	16.3	17.2	16.7	17.8	16.2	21.5	21.0	20.2	20.6	20.7	20.7	20.9	22.0	Rate	
2	3	5	9	10	7	7	9	32	22	21	23	27	30	29	41	5	2	6	6	6	4	1	5	20	19	20	21	24	22	26	20	29	24	18	17	17	10	10	12	Rank	HI
N.A.								N.A.								31 deaths								N.A.								N.A.								1992 raw data	
10.5	11.0	10.5	10.3	11.0	11.4	12.0	11.4	10.2	10.9	10.5	9.9	9.9	9.6	9.5	9.5	76.3	90.0	90.0	93.8	79.0	84.5	65.5	68.2	21.5	21.5	19.8	18.3	18.3	16.9	17.0	17.5	16.3	15.5	15.4	15.9	17.3	18.6	18.6	17.7	Rate	
30	31	30	27	30	37	42	41	22	33	32	31	31	24	23	24	43	46	50	47	37	42	20	27	36	36	30	29	29	23	22	25	7	3	2	2	4	4	4	2	Rank	ID
N.A.								N.A.								60 deaths								N.A.								N.A.								1992 raw data	
10.5	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.3	9.9	9.3	11.0	10.5	10.1	9.8	9.7	10.0	10.1	9.9	62.8	68.5	66.5	69.7	69.3	70.9	71.1	66.6	20.8	20.5	20.0	19.6	19.5	19.8	20.0	20.6	21.6	22.0	22.3	22.8	23.4	24.2	24.7	25.3	Rate	USA
N.A.								N.A.								11,383 deaths								N.A.								N.A.								1992 raw data	

		Percent low birth-weight babies								Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)								Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)								Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)								Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)							
		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
IL	Rate	7.2	7.0	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.8	7.7	11.7	12.1	11.6	11.3	11.7	10.7	10.7	10.1	31.8	32.1	32.7	31.8	34.1	28.7	33.6	28.8	35.5	36.8	39.1	42.6	48.1	50.6	52.2	51.9	195	229	316	433	413	364	334	376
	Rank	38	37	37	37	38	37	37	40	41	45	42	42	46	44	44	44	25	24	23	25	30	20	36	25	42	44	44	44	44	45	44	44	25	28	42	44	43	37	25	32
	1992 raw data	14,772 births								1,927 deaths								685 deaths								19,552 births								N.A.							
IN	Rate	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	10.9	11.3	10.1	11.0	10.2	9.6	9.1	9.4	33.0	34.1	32.2	34.2	33.4	29.8	31.8	29.0	28.6	29.3	30.2	32.6	34.6	39.4	43.0	43.2	219	240	268	278	319	352	421	446
	Rank	21	20	21	23	22	21	22	21	32	38	30	39	34	32	30	37	28	32	19	31	29	26	27	26	29	29	29	29	27	29	32	32	29	31	32	33	34	35	37	37
	1992 raw data	5,635 births								792 deaths								331 deaths								8,601 births								N.A.							
IA	Rate	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.7	9.5	8.5	9.1	8.7	8.3	8.1	8.0	8.0	27.6	31.9	26.9	28.8	30.9	25.7	26.6	21.1	18.7	19.7	21.1	23.4	27.6	29.5	31.6	31.7	110	120	130	136	142	150	157	186
	Rank	5	6	5	11	7	10	11	13	13	2	15	14	10	12	16	21	8	20	6	8	17	10	13	5	4	6	7	6	7	6	9	11	12	13	13	13	12	10	10	10
	1992 raw data	2,200 births								309 deaths								122 deaths								3,016 births								N.A.							
KS	Rate	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.4	9.3	8.9	9.5	8.0	8.8	8.4	8.9	8.7	39.4	38.3	33.0	33.6	31.2	29.4	33.5	27.7	24.6	27.3	28.2	29.4	31.6	35.5	37.1	38.7	213	236	235	220	229	264	322	346
	Rank	18	18	19	19	17	17	19	19	10	7	20	6	16	18	26	28	40	39	26	30	19	24	35	21	17	24	21	19	16	22	20	26	27	30	30	24	22	21	24	25
	1992 raw data	2,451 births								332 deaths								149 deaths								3,214 births								N.A.							
KY	Rate	7.0	7.1	6.8	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.2	6.8	11.2	9.8	9.7	10.7	9.2	8.5	8.9	8.3	28.9	32.0	33.9	34.3	32.5	29.1	37.0	31.5	25.1	26.3	26.8	29.5	32.2	34.4	36.3	35.8	123	112	111	85	130	168	258	341
	Rank	33	34	26	24	24	26	29	23	35	21	24	35	20	20	26	22	13	22	31	32	26	24	47	35	20	19	16	20	17	19	19	18	13	12	12	7	10	11	18	23
	1992 raw data	3,681 births								447 deaths								235 deaths								4,833 births								N.A.							
LA	Rate	8.7	8.6	8.7	8.8	9.1	9.2	9.4	9.4	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.0	11.4	11.1	10.5	9.4	42.8	41.3	38.8	36.1	39.0	37.5	35.3	39.9	44.7	43.8	45.2	48.0	50.7	53.8	56.7	59.8	272	284	307	350	385	432	483	552
	Rank	49	48	49	49	48	49	49	49	43	44	45	39	44	47	43	37	47	44	42	37	45	44	41	49	49	49	48	48	48	47	47	47	36	38	41	42	42	38	40	43
	1992 raw data	6,620 births								668 deaths								387 deaths								9,683 births								N.A.							
ME	Rate	5.1	5.1	5.4	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.0	9.1	8.8	8.3	7.9	7.4	6.2	6.7	5.6	28.7	23.7	27.5	31.0	32.3	27.4	21.5	22.9	24.5	25.4	25.6	26.4	29.5	31.6	32.3	30.1	81	91	100	101	93	94	107	108
	Rank	5	3	9	4	1	4	7	2	7	6	4	4	3	1	5	1	11	2	7	20	24	15	4	7	15	16	14	11	13	13	12	9	7	8	10	9	7	7	7	7
	1992 raw data	808 births								90 deaths								55 deaths								1,234 births								N.A.							
MD	Rate	7.6	7.7	7.8	8.1	8.0	7.8	8.1	8.3	11.9	11.7	11.5	11.3	10.3	9.5	9.2	9.8	31.7	30.6	33.4	30.9	31.5	27.2	32.0	30.2	33.9	35.2	37.4	40.5	41.2	41.9	42.5	40.9	596	549	531	509	541	569	620	653
	Rank	41	42	42	45	42	41	41	42	43	43	41	42	38	31	32	42	23	14	29	18	22	13	29	29	39	40	41	42	37	32	31	29	48	48	47	46	46	46	46	47
	1992 raw data	6,432 births								761 deaths								293 deaths								5,924 births								N.A.							
USA	Rate	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	10.6	10.4	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.2	8.9	8.5	33.8	33.7	33.3	33.2	32.4	30.5	30.7	28.8	29.5	30.5	32.1	34.6	38.2	40.2	42.7	42.5	305	310	319	347	385	429	457	483
	1992 raw data	287,493 births								34,628 deaths								14,957 deaths								353,878 births								N.A.							

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Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	
9.2	8.7	8.6	8.9	10.7	10.7	10.1	9.6	Rate
22	19	17	20	2[illegible]	33	33	32	Rank
N.A.								1992 raw data
11.0	12.6	12.6	12.8	11.0	10.0	10.1	10.7	Rate
31	37	38	41	30	27	33	39	Rank
N.A.								1992 raw data
6.2	5.4	5.2	5.7	6.1	5.6	4.6	4.6	Rate
5	5	3	5	6	5	3	2	Rank
N.A.								1992 raw data
7.7	6.7	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.5	5.0	5.6	Rate
12	9	9	7	4	3	8	6	Rank
N.A.								1992 raw data
12.6	13.8	13.2	13.2	13.3	12.4	11.6	10.5	Rate
38	45	44	44	45	41	40	36	Rank
N.A.								1992 raw data
14.8	16.3	14.1	13.9	13.2	13.3	14.0	13.7	Rate
47	48	47	48	44	45	49	51	Rank
N.A.								1992 raw data
10.4	10.3	9.2	8.9	8.4	7.1	5.5	4.7	Rate
28	28	20	20	18	10	6	3	Rank
N.A.								1992 raw data
8.5	9.7	9.8	9.7	10.2	10.2	9.8	7.7	Rate
16	26	26	24	25	29	32	23	Rank
N.A.								1992 raw data
10.5	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.3	9.9	9.3	Rate
N.A.								1992 raw data

Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	
10.8	10.1	9.7	9.8	10.3	11.2	11.1	10.8	Rate
29	27	26	30	34	39	38	35	Rank
N.A.								1992 raw data
12.4	12.8	11.0	9.9	8.4	9.7	10.4	10.6	Rate
37	42	37	31	20	25	31	30	Rank
N.A.								1992 raw data
8.4	6.3	6.2	6.5	7.7	6.7	5.8	5.1	Rate
10	5	6	10	12	8	5	1	Rank
N.A.								1992 raw data
7.9	7.5	6.5	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.0	6.0	Rate
7	9	9	6	7	7	7	7	Rank
N.A.								1992 raw data
15.4	15.9	14.8	14.6	14.3	14.2	13.[illegible]	12.9	Rate
48	48	46	48	50	50	48	46	Rank
N.A.								1992 raw data
17.4	18.3	17.5	16.4	14.1	13.4	13.5	13.9	Rate
50	51	51	50	49	48	47	50	Rank
N.A.								1992 raw data
10.2	8.7	6.9	6.0	6.6	8.0	8.7	7.2	Rate
22	15	11	7	9	14	18	10	Rank
N.A.								1992 raw data
8.5	8.9	8.9	8.5	8.6	9.7	11.0	10.7	Rate
11	17	20	20	22	25	36	33	Rank
N.A.								1992 raw data
11.0	10.5	10.1	9.8	9.7	10.0	10.1	9.9	Rate
N.A.								1992 raw data

Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	
52.0	59.9	56.5	67.1	65.6	73.2	73.9	69.9	Rate
12	13	10	16	20	27	32	28	Rank
547 deaths								1992 raw data
62.8	65.1	61.7	68.9	57.3	62.4	75.9	63.3	Rate
21	17	14	18	11	15	33	23	Rank
257 deaths								1992 raw data
65.0	76.3	63.3	65.4	72.5	58.2	64.8	49.0	Rate
22	31	16	13	27	11	19	10	Rank
95 deaths								1992 raw data
66.7	72.3	71.2	75.0	66.7	72.6	73.8	78.9	Rate
26	24	27	32	21	24	31	40	Rank
135 deaths								1992 raw data
66.8	70.4	70.7	77.1	73.2	74.7	70.0	73.4	Rate
27	20	26	34	28	30	24	31	Rank
204 deaths								1992 raw data
74.9	79.6	78.4	82.0	86.4	115.0	94.8	97.2	Rate
42	33	37	39	42	49	46	47	Rank
317 deaths								1992 raw data
50.5	44.7	49.5	64.5	50.5	60.3	71.8	53.6	Rate
9	5	7	12	8	12	27	14	Rank
45 deaths								1992 raw data
56.1	59.0	66.3	68.6	69.8	76.9	66.7	62.6	Rate
16	11	20	17	25	36	21	22	Rank
186 deaths								1992 raw data
62.8	68.5	66.5	69.7	69.3	70.9	71.1	66.6	Rate
11,383 deaths								1992 raw data

Percent of children in poverty

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	
22.1	22.6	22.0	21.4	21.0	20.9	20.9	21.1	Rate
37	36	38	37	37	34	34	33	Rank
N.A.								1992 raw data
19.0	17.[illegible]	15.4	16.4	17.1	18.6	18.9	19.7	Rate
25	23	18	22	23	31	30	31	Rank
N.A.								1992 raw data
20.1	20.8	18.3	16.9	14.9	13.7	12.3	12.6	Rate
30	33	26	23	18	14	5	4	Rank
N.A.								1992 raw data
15.1	14.4	12.5	13.2	12.9	13.3	13.9	15.5	Rate
9	7	5	10	7	9	11	18	Rank
N.A.								1992 raw data
23.7	23.6	22.7	21.8	21.2	22.0	23.2	24.9	Rate
41	42	40	39	38	38	40	44	Rank
N.A.								1992 raw data
28.4	30.2	31.0	31.8	34.6	33.8	32.8	34.5	Rate
46	48	49	50	51	50	50	51	Rank
N.A.								1992 raw data
15.3	15.3	15.2	14.8	16.1	18.5	18.7	19.3	Rate
10	12	17	14	22	29	29	28	Rank
N.A.								1992 raw data
13.2	12.3	12.6	12.7	13.4	13.5	14.5	14.1	Rate
4	3	6	8	11	12	18	12	Rank
N.A.								1992 raw data
20.8	20.5	20.0	19.6	19.5	19.8	20.0	20.6	Rate
N.A.								1992 raw data

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	
23.2	23.7	23.6	24.2	25.0	25.8	26.0	26.2	Rate
41	39	36	37	37	40	38	39	Rank
N.A.								1992 raw data
21.5	22.6	23.2	22.8	23.4	25.5	28.2	29.0	Rate
29	32	34	29	29	36	48	47	Rank
N.A.								1992 raw data
18.9	18.9	18.9	19.4	20.3	20.3	20.0	19.6	Rate
16	14	14	12	12	7	7	5	Rank
N.A.								1992 raw data
16.1	15.8	15.7	16.9	18.4	20.5	20.6	21.0	Rate
6	4	3	6	5	9	8	8	Rank
N.A.								1992 raw data
19.1	20.4	21.4	22.3	22.8	23.0	23.5	24.0	Rate
17	19	21	25	28	25	26	25	Rank
N.A.								1992 raw data
23.1	24.9	25.8	26.2	26.6	27.4	28.7	30.8	Rate
39	43	44	45	47	47	49	50	Rank
N.A.								1992 raw data
17.6	18.2	18.8	19.3	20.2	20.2	21.2	22.1	Rate
12	11	13	11	10	6	11	13	Rank
N.A.								1992 raw data
23.8	25.2	26.3	26.7	26.9	27.6	27.7	27.9	Rate
43	45	47	48	48	48	44	42	Rank
N.A.								1992 raw data
21.6	22.0	22.3	22.8	23.4	24.2	24.7	25.3	Rate
N.A.								1992 raw data

	IL
	IN
	IA
	KS
	KY
	LA
	ME
	MD
	USA

Appendix 3

		Percent low birth-weight babies								Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)								Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)								Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)								Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)							
		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Rate	5.8	5.8	5.7	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	9.1	8.5	7.2	7.9	7.7	7.0	6.6	6.5	24.5	25.9	24.0	23.7	22.3	19.5	19.3	21.0	20.2	21.1	23.3	25.0	28.5	29.2	32.2	33.3	281	278	284	343	382	471	493	559
MA	Rank	15	15	15	15	16	15	15	16	7	2	1	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	2	3	1	1	2	4	6	7	9	8	11	8	11	14	39	36	37	40	40	44	42	44
	1992 raw data	5,185 births								569 deaths								228 deaths								5,753 births								N.A.							
	Rate	6.8	6.9	7.2	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.5	11.4	11.4	10.7	11.1	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.2	37.1	34.3	35.2	33.1	31.3	29.8	32.1	31.3	24.2	25.5	27.8	29.0	35.2	39.4	40.3	38.2	318	349	350	349	352	363	373	379
MI	Rank	28	29	36	35	37	37	37	37	37	40	39	41	41	44	42	45	37	34	35	27	21	26	30	32	13	17	19	16	28	29	28	24	42	42	43	41	37	36	35	33
	1992 raw data	10,780 births								1,463 deaths								616 deaths								12,424 births								N.A.							
	Rate	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.2	8.8	9.2	8.7	7.8	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.1	30.2	28.8	24.9	29.2	28.5	21.3	23.0	22.8	20.5	21.1	22.5	23.7	26.6	29.1	30.4	30.0	164	198	171	196	210	226	196	250
MN	Rank	1	3	4	5	1	4	6	4	5	12	9	3	2	6	10	9	19	8	4	9	8	2	7	6	7	7	8	7	6	7	6	8	18	23	19	20	17	17	12	14
	1992 raw data	3,408 births								463 deaths								219 deaths								4,344 births								N.A.							
	Rate	8.8	8.7	9.0	8.7	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.9	13.7	12.4	13.7	12.3	11.6	12.1	11.4	11.9	47.0	42.1	41.8	37.8	47.3	44.7	41.1	44.0	50.0	48.3	48.7	52.6	58.1	58.1	63.1	62.6	131	125	155	183	216	253	255	273
MS	Rank	50	50	50	48	50	50	50	50	48	46	50	47	45	49	48	50	49	47	48	40	51	50	49	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	49	15	15	15	17	19	19	17	16
	1992 raw data	4,221 births								509 deaths								255 deaths								6,578 births								N.A.							
	Rate	6.7	6.8	7.0	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.5	7.3	10.2	10.7	10.2	10.1	9.9	9.4	10.2	8.5	30.5	33.1	36.0	33.4	34.2	32.8	31.3	33.0	31.0	31.6	32.9	35.9	39.9	43.9	45.7	46.3	466	463	501	513	513	533	558	539
MO	Rank	27	25	31	26	24	26	35	32	22	31	31	30	31	30	40	25	21	28	36	29	31	34	26	39	36	36	33	34	33	37	34	36	46	46	46	47	45	45	45	42
	1992 raw data	5,587 births								649 deaths								351 deaths								7,971 births								N.A.							
	Rate	5.7	5.9	5.5	6.0	5.5	6.2	5.6	6.0	10.3	9.6	10.0	8.7	11.3	9.0	7.0	7.5	35.7	40.4	33.7	29.3	36.4	28.2	32.4	39.0	25.0	24.9	27.3	26.4	27.7	33.2	33.6	34.1	77	76	69	50	48	68	88	88
MT	Rank	13	16	12	15	9	17	9	16	23	20	29	14	42	25	6	15	32	42	30	10	37	18	31	48	19	15	17	11	8	17	14	17	6	5	4	2	1	4	6	5
	1992 raw data	688 births								86 deaths								69 deaths								990 births								N.A.							
	Rate	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.3	5.6	5.6	9.6	10.1	8.6	9.0	7.9	8.3	7.6	7.4	25.4	29.6	35.0	32.7	30.8	31.6	28.5	26.2	23.3	22.8	24.8	26.7	28.0	30.6	31.1	30.6	84	86	91	104	117	125	114	129
NE	Rank	8	14	12	13	14	7	9	10	15	25	7	19	5	16	12	13	5	10	33	26	16	32	19	16	11	10	12	13	10	10	8	10	8	7	9	10	9	9	9	8
	1992 raw data	1,315 births								172 deaths								91 deaths								1,713 births								N.A.							
	Rate	6.9	7.4	6.9	7.5	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1	8.5	9.1	9.6	8.4	8.1	8.4	9.2	6.7	31.7	29.9	31.3	40.6	37.4	36.3	32.9	30.1	27.3	26.3	24.5	30.8	38.8	41.6	50.9	51.2	257	279	269	278	254	272	307	357
NV	Rank	31	37	27	37	33	32	29	26	2	9	22	10	9	12	32	6	2	12	16	45	39	41	34	28	15	19	11	25	32	31	43	42	33	37	33	33	27	22	22	27
	1992 raw data	1,599 births								151 deaths								81 deaths								1,946 births								N.A.							
USA	Rate	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	10.6	10.4	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.2	8.9	8.5	33.8	33.7	33.3	33.2	32.4	30.5	30.7	28.8	29.5	30.5	32.1	34.6	38.2	40.2	42.7	42.5	305	310	319	347	385	429	457	483
	1992 raw data	287,493 births								34,628 deaths								14,957 deaths								353,878 births								N.A.							

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19								Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19								Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)								Percent of children in poverty								Percent of families with children headed by a single parent									
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992		
8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.7	8.7	8.1	7.2	6.5	6.9	7.5	7.4	7.9	8.4	8.8	8.0	51.1	52.4	44.7	50.4	44.4	47.8	45.7	36.1	14.3	14.0	14.1	14.1	14.8	15.2	15.9	16.7	21.9	22.6	23.3	24.4	25.0	25.6	25.9	26.1	Rate	
14	14	16	18	20	23	19	16	4	6	13	13	15	16	21	13	11	9	4	3	3	3	5	2	7	6	9	11	17	19	20	23	31	31	35	38	37	37	37	37	Rank	MA
N.A.								N.A.								126 deaths								N.A.								N.A.								1992 new data	
9.0	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.7	8.6	9.4	8.8	10.6	10.1	9.8	9.4	9.3	10.0	10.8	10.3	68.8	75.0	78.4	72.4	75.0	72.6	77.0	63.7	23.3	22.3	20.8	19.7	19.8	20.1	20.5	21.8	24.8	24.9	24.7	24.7	25.1	26.3	27.3	27.9	Rate	
19	22	19	19	20	22	28	28	26	27	27	26	30	29	34	29	37	28	37	25	32	24	34	25	40	37	37	34	32	32	32	34	45	43	41	39	39	45	42	42	Rank	MI
N.A.								N.A.								422 deaths								N.A.								N.A.								1992 new data	
4.8	5.3	5.6	6.1	7.0	7.1	6.5	5.9	6.7	6.9	6.3	6.2	5.7	5.4	5.0	5.4	56.6	76.7	59.8	59.8	61.9	56.1	49.3	51.5	15.3	15.7	16.0	17.5	18.1	18.5	18.5	18.4	16.3	18.6	19.6	19.8	19.2	20.7	22.5	25.1	Rate	
2	4	7	8	9	10	9	7	5	6	7	8	5	6	2	3	17	32	13	9	18	9	8	12	10	16	22	25	28	29	28	27	7	13	15	14	8	10	18	29	Rank	MN
N.A.								N.A.								152 deaths								N.A.								N.A.								1992 new data	
12.2	13.1	12.9	12.2	10.7	10.2	9.4	8.8	15.1	16.5	16.4	15.6	13.5	13.0	12.5	11.9	74.4	84.2	75.8	80.4	74.5	99.6	98.6	102.8	33.7	33.9	34.2	33.7	34.4	34.0	33.9	32.9	25.5	26.2	26.1	26.7	27.5	28.0	29.4	29.9	Rate	
36	39	41	37	28	29	28	28	47	49	49	49	47	47	45	45	41	43	34	37	30	47	48	48	51	51	51	51	50	51	51	49	48	49	46	48	49	50	50	49	Rank	MS
N.A.								N.A.								218 deaths								N.A.								N.A.								1992 new data	
8.2	8.5	10.3	10.6	10.9	9.9	9.5	9.4	9.7	8.9	9.9	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.0	10.0	68.4	86.1	78.2	72.1	83.2	81.6	90.0	84.9	19.7	19.9	18.5	15.1	18.0	17.6	18.4	19.5	18.8	20.5	21.8	22.1	22.0	22.7	23.5	25.6	Rate	
15	16	29	30	29	26	30	30	17	17	30	37	38	35	26	27	30	45	36	24	41	40	42	43	29	28	27	28	26	24	27	30	15	20	24	23	21	21	26	33	Rank	MO
N.A.								N.A.								298 deaths								N.A.								N.A.								1992 new data	
6.4	5.7	5.5	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.4	7.0	9.5	8.6	8.2	7.9	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.5	93.5	98.4	98.3	82.6	80.7	96.8	72.4	80.0	19.3	20.1	20.4	21.5	22.6	21.6	20.7	20.1	19.6	20.5	22.0	23.0	23.8	22.7	22.1	23.1	Rate	
6	6	5	5	5	6	8	13	15	14	18	17	19	15	13	16	48	48	51	40	40	43	29	41	28	29	34	38	41	37	33	32	18	20	26	31	31	21	14	20	Rank	MT
N.A.								N.A.								48 deaths								N.A.								N.A.								1992 new data	
4.5	4.8	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.4	6.0	6.1	5.8	6.0	5.6	5.1	4.8	5.3	5.9	61.3	67.8	79.5	74.4	57.8	75.3	56.3	48.7	18.3	18.2	17.5	17.7	15.8	14.5	14.4	14.4	17.4	16.6	16.1	16.5	16.9	17.0	17.4	18.5	Rate	
1	2	4	4	3	3	5	8	2	3	5	5	3	3	3	6	19	19	39	29	12	33	11	8	23	25	25	26	21	16	16	13	10	7	5	4	3	3	3	4	Rank	NE
N.A.								N.A.								55 deaths								N.A.								N.A.								1992 new data	
13.2	13.7	11.4	12.0	13.6	15.7	14.9	13.3	12.6	12.2	10.6	10.3	10.5	11.6	12.1	11.8	72.7	80.3	80.6	79.4	101.4	98.4	93.5	83.5	13.6	14.7	14.4	14.5	13.3	13.6	14.2	15.1	25.1	26.1	26.8	26.5	26.2	25.6	26.0	26.3	Rate	
40	42	35	36	47	51	50	50	38	39	34	34	35	40	43	44	38	35	41	36	49	46	44	42	5	9	10	12	10	13	14	14	46	48	49	47	45	37	38	40	Rank	NV
N.A.								N.A.								66 deaths								N.A.								N.A.								1992 new data	
10.5	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.3	9.9	9.3	11.0	10.5	10.1	9.8	9.7	10.0	10.1	9.9	62.8	68.5	66.5	69.7	69.3	70.9	71.1	66.5	20.8	20.5	20.0	19.6	19.5	19.8	20.0	20.6	21.6	22.0	22.3	22.8	23.4	24.2	24.7	25.3	Rate	USA
N.A.								N.A.								11,383 deaths								N.A.								N.A.								1992 new data	

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Appendix 3

		Percent low birth weight babies								Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)								Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)								Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)								Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)							
		1985	1986	1987*	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1985	1986	1987*	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1985	1986	1987*	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1985	1986	1987*	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1985	1986	1987*	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
[illegible]	Rate	5.0	5.2	6.9	4.8	5.1	6.9	6.9	5.3	9.3	9.1	7.8	6.3	8.0	7.1	6.1	5.9	22.9	25.0	21.9	25.2	29.5	23.4	18.9	11.2	17.8	18.6	20.6	20.1	23.5	23.7	25.1	24.9	75	78	75	70	65	62	79	102
[illegible]	Rank	4	6	2	2	5	2	2	7	10	9	2	9	6	5	2	2	1	3	1	4	9	6	1	1	2	2	4	1	5	2	2	2	3	6	6	5	5	2	4	6
	1992 raw data	861 births								96 deaths								25 deaths								885 births								N.A.							
[illegible]	Rate	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.3	7.0	7.4	7.2	10.6	9.8	9.6	9.9	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.4	29.4	31.2	32.8	33.2	26.6	27.2	24.6	26.3	26.1	26.9	28.9	30.7	32.6	32.6	34.7	32.8	646	586	538	530	588	674	710	717
[illegible]	Rank	28	25	31	31	36	25	33	27	26	21	19	27	25	25	26	25	16	18	24	28	4	13	10	17	23	22	26	24	19	16	16	13	50	49	48	48	48	48	48	48
	1992 raw data	8,664 births								1,002 deaths								183 deaths								7,745 births								N.A.							
[illegible]	Rate	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.0	7.4	7.1	7.2	10.6	9.5	8.1	10.0	8.5	9.0	8.1	7.6	30.1	29.5	43.1	42.3	36.5	35.3	36.9	32.8	41.6	41.8	45.3	49.1	51.5	54.5	58.5	60.1	258	272	278	292	327	344	357	358
[illegible]	Rank	36	34	34	34	37	34	37	37	26	16	3	29	12	25	18	16	50	48	50	49	38	37	46	38	48	48	49	49	49	49	48	48	34	35	34	36	35	33	33	28
	1992 raw data	2,013 births								211 deaths								121 deaths								3,483 births								N.A.							
[illegible]	Rate	7.0	7.3	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.9	7.6	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.6	9.6	9.6	8.9	30.3	31.7	29.3	29.8	30.1	29.0	30.7	26.5	26.9	27.6	28.6	30.2	33.3	34.9	37.3	37.5	632	641	693	749	838	909	965	1,025
[illegible]	Rank	33	36	38	40	38	37	39	38	30	31	29	37	39	32	34	29	20	19	18	13	14	11	23	18	18	26	24	21	21	20	21	22	49	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	1992 raw data	21,861 births								2,532 deaths								916 deaths								20,976 births								N.A.							
[illegible]	Rate	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.4	8.4	11.8	11.5	11.9	12.5	11.3	10.6	10.8	10.0	35.7	37.3	37.5	39.0	38.5	38.7	35.7	33.7	30.7	32.2	34.3	36.0	42.8	45.1	49.8	49.5	173	187	211	240	289	338	379	404
[illegible]	Rank	43	44	42	43	43	42	44	43	42	41	46	49	42	43	45	43	32	38	30	42	41	30	44	40	35	37	37	38	40	40	40	39	21	22	24	27	32	32	36	35
	1992 raw data	8,737 births								1,038 deaths								439 deaths								11,120 births								N.A.							
[illegible]	Rate	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.3	4.8	5.1	8.5	8.4	8.7	10.5	8.0	8.0	8.1	7.8	28.7	31.1	40.6	30.3	32.4	31.4	22.6	26.5	18.9	19.0	19.3	20.8	21.6	24.6	26.2	27.7	52	53	67	69	58	63	59	64
[illegible]	Rank	2	2	2	2	4	11	2	3	2	1	9	33	6	11	10	19	11	16	46	15	25	31	5	10	5	3	1	2	1	3	3	4	2	3	2	1	3	3	2	2
	1992 raw data	440 births								69 deaths								36 deaths								609 births								N.A.							
[illegible]	Rate	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.5	7.4	10.3	10.6	9.3	9.7	9.9	9.6	9.6	9.6	29.7	29.5	33.0	30.0	29.5	29.2	27.2	24.3	29.7	31.3	33.1	36.4	40.3	42.8	45.8	45.7	184	205	222	241	263	284	320	351
[illegible]	Rank	24	24	22	28	27	26	35	34	23	30	18	25	31	36	36	37	17	9	26	16	9	23	14	10	33	34	34	35	36	35	35	34	22	24	28	28	28	23	23	26
	1992 raw data	11,920 births								1,530 deaths								537 deaths								16,954 births								N.A.							
[illegible]	Rate	6.6	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	10.9	10.8	9.6	9.0	8.5	9.2	9.6	8.8	41.6	34.1	32.6	35.2	35.2	35.9	34.2	31.3	28.9	29.7	31.6	33.2	35.7	37.3	41.5	42.1	165	184	208	230	285	316	339	339
[illegible]	Rank	21	22	23	22	21	21	21	21	32	29	22	19	12	28	37	29	43	32	22	34	34	39	38	32	31	30	31	30	30	28	29	31	19	21	23	26	30	30	27	22
	1992 raw data	3,175 births								417 deaths								210 deaths								4,716 births								N.A.							
USA	Rate	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	10.6	10.4	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.2	8.9	8.5	33.8	33.7	33.3	33.2	32.4	30.5	30.7	28.6	29.5	30.5	32.1	34.6	38.2	40.2	42.7	42.5	305	330	359	367	385	429	457	483
	1992 raw data	287,493 births								34,628 deaths								14,957 deaths								353,878 births								N.A.							

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19								
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	
11.3	11.6	11.2	10.9	11.0	9.0	8.1	7.8	Rate
33	36	34	32	30	24	19	24	Rank
N.A.								1992 new data
7.2	6.9	7.1	7.4	7.8	7.4	6.9	6.7	Rate
8	10	13	12	15	12	12	12	Rank
N.A.								1992 new data
12.0	11.4	10.6	9.8	8.6	9.1	9.7	10.4	Rate
35	34	31	25	19	25	31	35	Rank
N.A.								1992 new data
9.2	9.4	9.5	9.0	8.8	8.4	8.5	7.6	Rate
22	25	22	22	22	18	23	20	Rank
N.A.								1992 new data
13.2	13.4	13.1	13.0	12.9	13.5	13.2	12.0	Rate
40	40	42	43	40	47	47	46	Rank
N.A.								1992 new data
5.0	3.5	2.5	2.3	2.5	3.0	4.0	5.1	Rate
4	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	Rank
N.A.								1992 new data
7.4	7.6	7.8	7.4	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.4	Rate
9	13	14	12	8	7	10	10	Rank
N.A.								1992 new data
11.2	11.4	12.2	12.7	13.1	11.6	11.3	9.4	Rate
32	34	37	40	43	39	38	30	Rank
N.A.								1992 new data
10.5	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.3	9.9	9.3	Rate
N.A.								1992 new data

Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19								
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	
6.9	6.1	5.2	5.7	6.5	6.9	7.7	8.1	Rate
6	4	3	6	7	10	12	14	Rank
N.A.								1992 new data
8.8	7.7	6.9	7.0	7.6	8.4	8.6	8.5	Rate
13	11	11	11	11	16	16	16	Rank
N.A.								1992 new data
15.0	14.0	12.5	11.6	10.9	10.6	11.3	11.1	Rate
46	46	42	41	39	38	40	38	Rank
N.A.								1992 new data
10.0	10.0	9.9	9.3	9.1	9.1	9.6	9.2	Rate
19	26	30	25	25	22	24	22	Rank
N.A.								1992 new data
10.7	9.9	9.6	9.2	9.1	9.8	10.3	10.6	Rate
28	25	25	23	25	27	29	30	Rank
N.A.								1992 new data
6.2	5.5	4.6	4.4	4.0	4.7	5.3	6.4	Rate
3	2	2	1	1	2	3	9	Rank
N.A.								1992 new data
10.1	9.8	9.4	9.1	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.3	Rate
21	23	24	22	24	19	18	15	Rank
N.A.								1992 new data
12.2	11.9	13.0	13.5	13.5	12.5	12.1	11.4	Rate
36	38	45	46	47	43	43	40	Rank
N.A.								1992 new data
11.0	10.5	10.1	9.8	9.7	10.0	10.1	9.9	Rate
N.A.								1992 new data

Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)								
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	
62.5	65.9	74.4	72.0	65.4	51.0	52.9	36.2	Rate
20	18	31	23	19	4	9	3	Rank
25 deaths								1992 new data
44.0	42.9	44.1	47.8	41.5	41.0	37.3	39.7	Rate
2	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	Rank
193 deaths								1992 new data
101.7	110.9	89.9	102.5	100.9	121.1	94.0	78.2	Rate
50	49	49	49	48	50	45	38	Rank
93 deaths								a
44.7	46.9	53.5	59.2	53.5	60.7	61.5	55.9	Rate
3	6	9	7	9	14	15	16	Rank
639 deaths								1992 new data
70.2	71.6	66.8	69.0	69.2	71.7	72.3	72.1	Rate
34	22	22	19	24	22	28	29	Rank
334 deaths								1992 new data
53.8	35.3	63.3	72.9	44.7	68.6	60.0	45.7	Rate
14	1	16	27	4	20	14	7	Rank
21 deaths								1992 new data
50.6	51.7	56.9	53.2	53.5	54.7	54.8	54.2	Rate
10	8	11	4	9	8	10	15	Rank
410 deaths								1992 new data
79.0	73.5	69.2	70.0	87.9	83.2	87.4	78.4	Rate
44	25	25	21	44	41	40	39	Rank
182 deaths								1992 new data
62.8	68.5	66.5	69.7	69.3	70.9	71.1	66.6	Rate
11,383 deaths								1992 new data

Percent of children in poverty								
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	
8.0	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.8	7.1	8.7	10.1	Rate
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Rank
N.A.								1992 new data
16.2	15.1	13.5	12.6	12.9	13.3	13.4	15.1	Rate
15	11	7	6	7	9	10	14	Rank
N.A.								1992 new data
27.9	27.3	27.3	27.4	27.8	28.5	28.7	26.8	Rate
45	45	45	46	48	49	48	47	Rank
N.A.								1992 new data
23.2	23.4	23.2	22.1	21.4	22.1	22.5	23.3	Rate
39	40	42	41	39	39	38	38	Rank
N.A.								1992 new data
20.6	19.2	18.6	17.8	18.0	18.0	18.9	19.3	Rate
31	26	28	27	26	27	30	28	Rank
N.A.								1992 new data
16.3	16.5	16.0	15.5	15.1	15.6	15.5	15.2	Rate
16	20	22	20	19	20	19	16	Rank
N.A.								1992 new data
19.2	19.8	19.5	18.3	17.8	17.8	17.3	17.5	Rate
26	27	29	29	25	25	25	25	Rank
N.A.								1992 new data
18.8	20.1	20.7	20.9	20.1	21.3	21.7	21.8	Rate
24	29	36	36	34	36	35	34	Rank
N.A.								1992 new data
20.8	20.5	20.0	19.6	19.5	19.8	20.0	20.6	Rate
N.A.								1992 new data

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent								
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	
16.8	15.9	16.0	16.5	18.5	18.9	19.7	20.0	Rate
9	5	4	4	6	5	5	7	Rank
N.A.								1992 new data
20.0	20.3	19.8	20.0	20.7	21.4	22.2	23.0	Rate
21	18	16	16	17	16	16	18	Rank
N.A.								1992 new data
19.6	21.6	22.9	23.7	23.9	23.6	23.3	23.5	Rate
18	27	31	34	32	29	24	22	Rank
N.A.								1992 new data
26.8	27.2	27.4	27.5	27.7	27.8	27.9	28.5	Rate
50	50	50	50	50	49	45	44	Rank
N.A.								1992 new data
20.6	21.4	22.0	22.5	22.7	23.0	23.9	24.8	Rate
25	26	26	27	27	25	29	28	Rank
N.A.								1992 new data
13.5	13.8	13.7	13.8	14.8	16.0	17.0	18.3	Rate
1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	Rank
N.A.								1992 new data
19.7	19.6	20.4	21.9	22.5	22.9	22.8	23.5	Rate
20	16	19	22	25	24	21	22	Rank
N.A.								1992 new data
20.4	21.9	23.1	22.8	22.3	21.9	22.3	22.9	Rate
23	30	33	29	22	19	17	17	Rank
N.A.								1992 new data
21.6	22.0	22.3	22.8	23.4	24.2	24.7	25.3	Rate
N.A.								1992 new data

	RHI
	MAI
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	OTR
	USA

Appendix 3

		Percent low birth-weight babies								Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)								Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)								Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)								Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)							
		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
OR	Rate	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.2	9.9	9.4	10.4	8.6	8.9	8.3	7.3	7.1	29.3	32.6	32.9	35.6	30.9	28.9	27.9	28.2	24.4	25.9	28.2	30.3	34.3	36.8	37.6	37.4	234	167	171	190	210	241	280	314
	Rank	5	3	9	9	6	3	3	4	19	15	34	12	18	16	7	9	15	26	25	35	17	21	18	23	14	18	21	22	26	27	24	22	30	18	19	19	17	18	20	20
	1992 raw data	2,175 births								298 deaths								170 deaths								3,588 births								N.A.							
PA	Rate	6.6	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.2	11.0	10.2	10.4	9.9	10.2	9.6	9.1	9.0	30.9	28.7	30.7	30.9	28.1	28.5	27.7	24.6	26.4	28.0	28.8	31.5	35.3	36.0	38.7	38.4	388	383	305	296	248	337	367	478
	Rank	26	29	27	28	30	26	32	27	34	26	34	27	34	32	30	34	22	7	14	18	6	19	15	11	25	28	25	28	29	26	26	25	44	44	40	37	26	31	34	38
	1992 raw data	11,799 births								1,478 deaths								568 deaths								14,291 births								N.A.							
RI	Rate	6.3	6.4	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.7	6.0	6.3	8.2	9.4	8.4	8.2	10.2	8.1	6.0	7.4	23.5	20.6	29.5	21.1	25.3	23.5	25.4	15.8	23.6	23.6	26.3	29.3	30.8	35.0	38.4	40.9	301	288	282	287	344	436	542	579
	Rank	20	20	17	15	19	17	16	18	1	15	5	8	34	12	16	13	3	1	11	1	3	5	12	2	12	12	15	18	15	21	25	29	40	39	36	35	36	39	44	45
	1992 raw data	897 births								107 deaths								29 deaths								1,186 births								N.A.							
SC	Rate	8.6	8.6	8.6	9.0	9.2	8.7	9.2	9.0	14.2	13.2	12.7	12.3	12.8	11.7	11.3	10.4	37.9	45.9	38.7	41.0	40.3	37.5	32.4	35.6	38.8	38.9	40.6	44.7	48.4	49.8	52.5	52.6	127	148	166	182	202	256	258	301
	Rank	48	48	48	50	49	47	48	48	49	48	48	47	50	48	47	48	39	50	40	46	47	44	31	44	46	45	46	46	45	44	45	45	14	16	18	16	16	20	18	19
	1992 raw data	5,066 births								586 deaths								262 deaths								6,790 births								N.A.							
SD	Rate	5.5	5.3	5.2	4.7	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.2	9.9	13.3	9.9	10.1	9.6	10.1	9.6	9.3	27.9	43.6	42.9	31.0	37.4	37.7	35.8	28.0	26.3	24.7	30.0	30.6	33.0	32.3	35.6	36.5	97	91	70	81	88	111	112	140
	Rank	11	11	6	1	7	4	7	4	19	49	28	30	28	38	34	36	10	45	49	20	39	46	45	22	24	14	28	23	20	15	18	20	10	8	5	6	6	8	8	9
	1992 raw data	573 births								102 deaths								45 deaths								948 births								N.A.							
TN	Rate	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.9	8.2	8.2	8.8	8.5	11.4	11.0	11.7	10.8	10.8	10.3	10.0	9.4	41.1	32.6	32.0	36.3	29.9	35.3	34.9	31.8	31.4	31.3	33.9	36.9	40.0	43.3	47.5	46.3	235	258	231	206	228	300	334	296
	Rank	43	44	46	42	46	44	47	46	37	35	43	37	40	41	39	37	42	26	18	38	13	37	39	36	38	34	35	36	35	36	38	36	31	33	29	23	21	28	25	18
	1992 raw data	6,241 births								695 deaths								308 deaths								7,868 births								N.A.							
TX	Rate	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.0	9.8	9.5	9.1	9.0	9.2	8.1	7.7	7.8	36.3	36.1	33.0	34.5	34.3	32.6	32.8	31.2	29.0	30.3	31.4	33.2	33.8	29.7	30.5	29.7	177	182	187	201	246	298	346	379
	Rank	28	25	27	26	27	24	27	25	18	18	15	19	20	12	14	19	35	37	26	33	32	33	33	31	32	33	30	30	23	9	7	7	22	20	22	22	25	27	30	33
	1992 raw data	22,388 births								2,487 deaths								1,246 deaths								18,718 births								N.A.							
UT	Rate	5.7	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	6.0	5.6	9.6	8.6	8.8	8.0	8.0	7.5	6.1	5.9	34.6	28.4	34.1	30.8	32.5	25.3	29.7	29.6	17.9	19.2	20.9	21.9	22.4	23.3	24.2	24.9	263	268	280	275	285	297	347	361
	Rank	13	12	15	14	13	12	16	10	11	4	11	6	6	7	2	2	30	6	32	16	26	7	22	27	3	5	5	4	2	1	1	1	33	34	33	32	30	26	31	29
	1992 raw data	2,065 births								220 deaths								152 deaths								2,047 births								N.A.							
USA	Rate	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	10.6	10.4	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.2	8.9	8.5	33.8	33.7	33.3	33.2	32.4	30.5	30.7	28.8	29.5	30.5	32.1	34.6	36.2	40.2	41.7	42.5	305	310	319	347	381	439	457	481
	1992 raw data	287,493 births								34,628 deaths								14,957 deaths								353,878 births								N.A.							

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19								Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19								Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)								Percent of children in poverty								Percent of families with children headed by a single parent									
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992		
9.4	8.7	9.2	9.5	10.3	8.4	9.0	9.8	10.8	10.5	9.8	8.9	8.5	7.5	8.7	9.6	73.3	82.7	86.1	93.3	74.9	72.6	68.2	60.1	17.8	17.2	14.9	15.2	14.1	14.8	14.3	15.3	23.1	22.9	23.6	24.0	24.0	23.8	23.5	24.2	Rate	
24	19	20	23	27	18	25	34	29	30	27	21	21	11	18	26	39	39	45	46	31	24	23	19	21	22	15	18	14	18	15	17	39	35	36	36	33	30	26	26	Rank	CO
N.A.								N.A.								119 deaths								N.A.								N.A.								1992 raw data	
7.0	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.1	10.5	8.8	7.7	7.4	7.7	8.7	8.6	8.9	46.3	53.9	50.8	53.5	59.6	53.5	49.1	50.7	19.2	18.0	16.6	15.2	15.6	15.9	16.2	16.9	17.5	17.9	18.6	19.8	20.5	20.9	21.2	21.4	Rate	
7	8	10	9	10	9	14	15	24	16	15	13	12	18	16	21	6	10	8	5	14	7	7	11	26	24	24	18	20	21	21	24	11	10	12	14	15	13	11	10	Rank	PA
N.A.								N.A.								384 deaths								N.A.								N.A.								1992 raw data	
14.9	13.7	13.2	12.5	12.0	11.2	8.5	7.3	10.0	9.3	9.2	9.4	9.2	9.9	9.8	9.2	38.7	42.7	42.5	38.0	47.1	35.3	38.1	33.9	18.1	16.5	14.4	11.6	11.5	12.1	14.0	15.6	22.0	22.8	21.4	21.4	21.4	23.5	24.9	26.1	Rate	
48	42	44	38	37	35	23	17	19	21	23	26	27	28	25	22	1	3	2	1	7	1	4	1	22	20	10	3	3	5	13	19	33	34	21	20	19	27	32	37	Rank	RI
N.A.								N.A.								20 deaths								N.A.								N.A.								1992 raw data	
10.2	9.3	9.6	10.5	11.1	10.8	10.8	10.5	13.3	11.6	9.8	9.4	9.2	10.3	10.0	10.6	71.1	82.9	88.3	84.4	70.0	75.6	88.0	73.4	24.7	23.4	22.1	21.9	22.4	22.5	23.9	25.1	25.8	25.4	24.1	22.7	23.5	24.5	25.5	25.9	Rate	
26	22	24	29	34	34	37	36	42	35	27	26	27	31	26	30	36	41	47	42	26	34	41	31	43	40	39	40	40	41	41	45	49	46	39	28	30	34	36	35	Rank	SC
N.A.								N.A.								193 deaths								N.A.								N.A.								1992 raw data	
7.6	7.0	6.9	7.6	8.1	8.4	7.8	7.6	7.9	7.5	6.7	7.1	6.6	6.4	5.9	6.0	66.0	71.7	73.1	92.3	78.4	96.9	70.6	88.5	21.1	21.0	20.2	19.5	19.0	17.8	17.1	16.4	16.0	17.0	18.1	18.7	20.4	21.8	22.7	21.6	Rate	
10	12	11	14	16	18	16	20	7	9	10	12	9	5	6	7	25	23	30	45	36	44	25	45	32	35	32	32	31	25	23	22	5	9	10	8	14	18	20	11	Rank	SD
N.A.								N.A.								46 deaths								N.A.								N.A.								1992 raw data	
15.1	14.2	13.1	11.8	11.6	12.8	13.2	12.4	15.5	14.4	12.7	11.4	11.1	12.7	13.1	12.5	67.3	81.5	85.6	77.4	75.8	75.0	81.3	76.9	26.8	24.9	24.9	25.1	26.0	26.2	25.8	26.0	22.3	21.7	22.1	23.1	24.6	26.1	28.1	29.7	Rate	
49	47	42	35	35	43	47	48	49	47	43	40	40	46	46	47	28	38	44	35	34	31	38	36	44	44	44	44	45	45	46	46	36	28	28	32	35	42	47	48	Rank	TN
N.A.								N.A.								269 deaths								N.A.								N.A.								1992 raw data	
16.1	15.6	14.8	13.7	13.0	12.5	11.5	11.6	13.2	13.3	12.7	12.1	11.3	11.0	10.7	10.7	80.3	82.0	67.9	74.7	78.1	80.2	81.1	77.3	22.7	23.0	23.4	23.9	24.0	24.0	24.1	24.2	18.4	18.5	18.3	19.0	20.6	22.2	23.1	23.0	Rate	
50	50	50	47	42	42	39	42	41	43	43	43	41	38	33	33	45	38	23	31	35	38	37	37	38	39	43	43	43	43	42	42	14	12	11	9	16	20	23	18	Rank	TX
N.A.								N.A.								1,002 deaths								N.A.								N.A.								1992 raw data	
9.6	9.9	9.8	10.0	8.8	7.8	7.2	7.0	9.1	9.2	8.0	8.2	7.9	7.6	6.8	5.8	65.4	80.0	74.6	62.4	60.7	66.2	47.8	57.1	14.1	13.0	12.1	11.8	11.5	12.1	12.1	12.5	14.8	16.2	16.4	16.0	15.5	16.2	16.2	16.0	Rate	
25	27	26	26	22	15	15	13	14	20	16	18	15	12	8	5	23	34	32	10	17	17	6	18	6	5	3	4	3	5	4	3	3	6	6	3	2	2	1	1	Rank	UT
N.A.								N.A.								96 deaths								N.A.								N.A.								1992 raw data	
10.5	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.3	9.9	9.3	11.0	10.5	10.1	9.8	9.7	10.0	10.1	9.9	62.8	68.5	66.5	69.7	69.3	70.9	71.1	66.6	20.8	20.5	20.0	19.6	19.5	19.8	20.0	20.6	21.6	22.0	22.3	22.8	23.4	24.2	24.7	25.3	Rate	USA
N.A.								N.A.								11,383 deaths								N.A.								N.A.								1992 raw data	

Appendix 3

		Percent low birth-weight babies								Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)								Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)								Number of births to unmarried teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females)								Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)							
		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
VT	Rate	6.0	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.5	5.3	5.7	5.6	8.5	10.0	8.5	6.8	6.9	6.4	5.8	7.2	25.5	35.8	28.0	26.9	31.8	25.5	20.7	24.6	21.4	21.4	19.4	22.1	23.0	23.8	28.1	26.9	51	52	55	54	53	49	45	49
	Rank	16	6	7	5	9	7	11	10	2	24	6	1	1	2	1	11	6	36	9	6	23	9	3	11	8	9	2	5	4	3	5	3	1	2	3	4	2	1	1	1
	1992 raw data	431 births								56 deaths								28 deaths								484 births								N.A.							
VA	Rate	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.4	11.5	11.1	10.2	10.4	10.0	10.2	9.9	9.5	29.7	29.8	31.2	29.8	31.2	28.1	27.8	23.9	26.6	27.5	27.7	28.9	33.6	35.5	37.5	36.9	150	153	159	156	170	187	214	228
	Rank	33	32	27	31	30	32	29	34	39	37	31	32	33	40	38	41	17	11	15	12	19	17	17	9	26	25	18	15	22	22	22	21	17	17	16	14	14	13	13	12
	1992 raw data	7,158 births								919 deaths								293 deaths								7,456 births								N.A.							
WA	Rate	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.3	10.7	9.8	9.7	9.0	9.2	7.8	7.5	6.8	35.7	31.1	35.1	31.5	27.6	27.9	23.6	25.1	25.7	27.1	28.5	31.3	34.0	35.9	37.5	36.2	166	172	177	199	240	289	342	372
	Rank	8	6	7	10	12	7	5	7	28	21	24	19	20	8	10	7	32	16	34	23	5	16	8	13	21	23	23	27	24	25	22	19	20	19	21	21	24	24	28	21
	1992 raw data	4,205 births								538 deaths								270 deaths								5,898 births								N.A.							
WV	Rate	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.4	6.6	7.1	6.8	7.2	10.7	10.2	9.8	9.0	9.4	9.9	8.2	9.2	29.2	33.4	30.2	36.0	33.2	25.3	30.7	28.2	22.6	23.8	25.2	25.0	28.7	30.8	32.3	32.1	54	47	46	52	62	71	74	72
	Rank	31	32	34	21	22	26	23	27	28	26	26	19	26	37	20	35	14	31	12	36	28	7	25	23	10	13	13	8	12	11	12	12	3	1	1	3	4	5	3	3
	1992 raw data	1,599 births								203 deaths								94 deaths								2,153 births								N.A.							
WI	Rate	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.8	5.9	6.1	5.9	9.1	9.2	8.6	8.4	9.1	8.2	8.3	7.2	27.8	30.3	30.4	31.0	29.8	25.2	29.5	25.6	25.8	26.5	27.8	29.1	32.3	33.9	35.3	33.9	235	235	214	247	265	307	343	368
	Rank	8	12	9	11	14	15	18	14	7	12	7	10	19	15	21	11	9	13	13	20	12	6	21	15	22	21	19	17	18	18	17	16	31	29	25	29	29	29	29	30
	1992 raw data	4,193 births								508 deaths								269 deaths								5,695 births								N.A.							
WY	Rate	7.1	6.8	7.7	7.0	7.3	7.4	7.0	7.3	12.2	10.9	9.2	8.9	9.4	8.6	7.9	8.9	44.7	35.2	26.3	30.1	38.5	30.4	31.8	33.9	24.8	23.3	23.6	25.9	27.9	31.8	31.6	29.4	69	66	84	87	104	85	87	87
	Rank	36	25	39	31	34	34	26	32	45	34	17	17	26	21	15	33	48	35	5	14	43	29	27	41	18	11	10	10	9	14	9	6	4	4	7	8	8	6	5	4
	1992 raw data	491 births								60 deaths								37 deaths								530 births								N.A.							
USA	Rate	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	10.6	10.4	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.7	8.9	8.5	33.8	33.7	33.3	33.2	32.4	30.5	30.7	28.8	29.5	30.5	32.1	34.6	38.2	40.2	42.7	42.5	305	310	319	347	385	429	457	483
	1992 raw data	287,493 births								34,628 deaths								14,957 deaths								353,878 births								N.A.							

308

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309

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19								Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19								Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)								Percent of children in poverty								Percent of families with children headed by a single parent									
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992		
8.9	6.9	5.6	5.3	6.4	7.9	7.8	7.5	10.6	9.1	6.4	4.9	5.2	6.4	6.9	7.3	67.4	81.8	79.5	69.8	45.2	57.6	56.4	56.8	16.5	15.5	13.5	12.4	12.7	13.3	13.2	13.5	20.6	21.7	21.4	22.2	21.6	21.0	20.6	21.1	Rate		
18	10	7	3	7	16	16	19	26	19	8	3	4	5	9	11	29	37	39	20	5	10	13	17	18	15	7	5	6	9	9	8	25	28	21	26	20	14	8	9	Rank		VT
N.A.								N.A.								21 deaths								N.A.								N.A.								1992 raw data		
12.3	10.7	9.5	8.3	8.2	8.0	6.9	6.6	9.9	8.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.3	7.5	52.9	62.9	66.0	59.7	60.5	71.6	63.9	61.0	15.3	16.6	14.4	14.6	14.6	14.4	14.4	13.7	20.4	20.7	20.9	20.8	22.4	23.8	23.4	22.2	Rate		
37	30	22	16	17	17	12	11	18	12	13	15	12	12	11	12	13	16	19	8	16	21	18	21	10	8	10	13	16	15	16	10	23	22	20	19	24	30	25	16	Rank		VA
N.A.								N.A.								253 deaths								N.A.								N.A.								1992 raw data		
9.0	8.2	9.7	11.0	12.5	11.2	10.1	7.6	10.5	10.3	10.8	10.2	10.0	10.3	10.0	9.5	58.1	74.8	69.1	75.6	67.0	64.5	63.1	52.5	15.9	16.0	15.6	16.0	13.9	12.9	12.5	12.9	17.9	21.1	24.9	26.3	25.5	24.2	24.4	24.7	Rate		
19	14	25	33	38	35	33	20	24	29	35	33	32	31	26	24	18	27	24	33	23	16	17	13	14	18	19	14	12	7	6	6	13	25	42	46	40	32	30	27	Rank		WA
N.A.								N.A.								176 deaths								N.A.								N.A.								1992 raw data		
13.2	12.7	12.8	12.6	12.9	12.1	11.7	12.2	17.7	17.3	17.2	16.5	16.1	16.3	16.7	17.7	70.1	83.8	77.8	74.0	89.0	73.2	73.4	65.9	30.7	30.1	28.5	27.3	26.9	25.9	26.4	27.9	15.7	16.9	18.0	19.1	20.2	21.0	21.8	22.7	Rate		
40	38	40	39	40	40	41	47	51	50	50	51	51	51	51	51	33	42	35	28	46	27	30	26	48	47	46	45	46	44	47	48	4	8	9	10	10	14	13	15	Rank		WV
N.A.								N.A.								91 deaths								N.A.								N.A.								1992 raw data		
7.6	6.5	4.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.2	8.6	7.4	5.8	4.7	4.9	4.3	4.5	5.1	55.0	59.4	57.1	63.9	60.2	66.5	62.5	60.3	16.3	15.4	14.8	12.6	11.8	11.8	12.7	14.0	20.1	18.9	17.5	17.7	18.7	20.8	22.1	23.4	Rate		
10	7	2	2	2	2	1	1	12	8	4	2	2	1	1	1	15	12	12	11	15	18	16	20	16	13	14	6	5	4	8	11	22	14	7	7	7	12	14	21	Rank		WI
N.A.								N.A.								207 deaths								N.A.								N.A.								1992 raw data		
9.0	9.2	7.7	7.9	7.2	8.5	8.2	8.3	10.8	10.7	8.5	8.2	8.1	9.0	9.1	8.8	100.0	115.8	63.9	114.3	88.2	77.6	105.6	116.2	14.7	15.4	14.6	14.8	14.5	13.0	12.6	13.2	14.7	15.3	17.6	19.6	20.0	20.3	19.9	19.9	Rate		
19	21	15	15	12	21	21	26	29	31	19	18	18	21	22	20	49	50	18	50	45	37	49	50	8	13	13	14	15	8	7	7	2	2	8	13	9	7	6	6	Rank		WY
N.A.								N.A.								43 deaths								N.A.								N.A.								1992 raw data		
10.5	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.3	9.9	9.3	11.0	10.5	10.1	9.8	9.7	10.0	10.1	9.9	62.8	68.5	66.5	69.7	69.3	70.9	71.1	66.6	20.8	20.5	20.0	19.6	19.5	19.8	20.0	20.6	21.6	22.0	22.3	22.8	23.4	24.2	24.7	25.3	Rate		USA
N.A.								N.A.								11,383 deaths								N.A.								N.A.								1992 raw data		

The 1995 *KIDS COUNT Data Book* is the sixth annual profile of child well-being produced by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. However, the indicators of child well-being have changed each year making year-to-year comparisons of state ranks problematic. This chart provides national composite rankings for 1988 through 1995 using a consistent set of indicators—namely, those used to derive the 1995 composite rankings. The national composite rankings for the 1995 *KIDS COUNT Data Book* are based on data from 1992 (the most recent available year); similarly, the national composite rankings for 1988 through 1991 are based on data from three years prior to the year profiled. In other words, the data used to generate the rankings shown here reflect the same years shown in Appendix 3.

	National Composite Rank							
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
AL	47	48	48	48	48	48	46	44
AK	40	37	36	36	38	27	25	26
AZ	41	44	43	43	43	42	47	45
AR	46	41	41	45	47	41	41	39
CA	32	28	29	29	34	38	36	35
CO	24	25	27	25	26	25	27	27
CT	8	8	3	11	8	10	10	10
DE	37	26	22	26	27	29	26	24
DC	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
FL	42	43	45	46	45	46	44	47
GA	43	45	47	44	46	47	45	43
HI	12	11	13	14	13	13	11	17
ID	21	23	25	22	24	24	24	25
IL	28	33	32	38	41	39	38	38
IN	27	29	26	28	25	26	29	32
IA	6	7	5	6	10	6	5	2
KS	14	13	12	13	11	12	13	14
KY	33	35	33	37	31	31	35	33
LA	49	49	49	50	49	50	50	50
ME	7	3	6	7	7	9	8	4
MD	29	32	38	33	29	30	31	30
MA	5	6	8	10	12	11	12	11
MI	34	34	34	27	28	32	33	31
MN	3	5	4	5	6	5	7	8
MS	50	50	50	49	50	49	49	49
MO	25	31	39	32	32	34	32	36
MT	23	22	21	15	22	19	14	21
NE	4	4	10	8	4	8	4	5
NV	26	30	28	35	33	40	39	34
NH	2	2	1	3	3	1	2	1
NJ	19	17	17	19	14	17	20	19
NM	48	46	46	47	42	44	42	40
NY	31	36	37	39	35	35	37	37
NC	38	38	40	40	40	37	40	42
ND	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3
OH	17	18	20	21	21	23	23	22
OK	35	27	30	34	36	36	34	29
OR	20	20	24	24	19	14	15	18
PA	18	15	16	17	15	18	21	20
RI	15	14	15	12	16	15	22	16
SC	44	47	44	42	44	43	43	46
SD	11	21	19	18	18	22	17	13
TN	45	42	42	41	39	45	48	48
TX	39	40	31	30	30	28	28	28
UT	13	10	14	9	9	7	6	6
VT	10	12	9	2	2	3	3	7
VA	22	19	18	16	17	21	18	15
WA	16	16	23	23	23	20	16	12
WV	36	39	35	31	37	33	30	41
WI	9	9	7	4	5	4	9	9
WY	30	24	11	20	20	16	19	23

Definitions and Data Sources

AFDC and Food Stamp Benefits as Percent of Poverty Line in 1994 is the percentage of the previous year's U.S. poverty threshold for a one-parent family of four persons which is covered by the combination of current year state AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) and Food Stamp benefits. For such a family, the poverty threshold in 1993 was $14,800. (To reflect higher costs of living, the thresholds were increased by 25 percent in Alaska and 15 percent in Hawaii.)

SOURCE: Data are provided by the Congressional Research Service, Education and Public Welfare Division, Library of Congress.

Child Death Rate, Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children) is the number of deaths from all causes to children between ages 1 and 14 per 100,000 children in this age range. The data are reported by place of residence, not place of death.

SOURCES: Death statistics: National Center for Health Statistics. **1992/1991/1990/1989 data:** special tabulations by NCHS, Division of Vital Statistics. "Deaths from 282 Selected Causes, by 5-Year Age Groups, Race and Sex: U.S. and Each State," for the years 1992, 1991, 1990, and 1989. **1988/1987/1986/1985 data:** *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Vol. II, Mortality, Part B, Table 8-3. **Population statistics:** U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division.

Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) is the number of deaths occurring to infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births. The data are reported by place of residence, not place of death.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics. **1992 data:** *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1992," Vol. 43, No. 6, Supplement (December 8, 1994), Table 2. **1991 data:** *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1991," Vol. 42, No. 2, Supplement (August 31, 1993), Table 24. **1990 data:** *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1990," Vol. 41, No. 7, Supplement (January 7, 1993), Table 25. **1989 data:** *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1989," Vol. 40, No. 8, Supplement 2 (January 7, 1992), Table 25. **1988/1987/1986/1985 data:** *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Vol. II, Mortality, Part B, Table 8-2.

Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate, Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths) is the number of arrests of youths under age 18 for violent offenses (homicide, forcible rape, robbery, or aggravated assault), per 100,000 youths between ages 10 and 17. The annual arrest figures include all arrests of youths for violent offenses during the year, including repeated arrests of the same individual for different offenses. Because some local law enforcement agencies do not submit their data to the FBI, the number of juveniles arrested for a violent crime in each state was adjusted to compensate for the proportion of the state population not covered by local law enforcement agencies submitting reports to the FBI. In 1993, crime figures were reported for jurisdictions representing 81 percent of the U.S. population. The data shown here represent three-year averages. For example, the figure for 1992 is the average of data from 1991 through 1993. Due to changes in data collection procedures, data for 1993 were unavailable for Illinois and Kansas. For those two states, the data presented are an average of 1991 and 1992 figures.

While policies and practices regarding arrests of those under 18 may vary from state to state, it is widely believed that the policies and practices are more consistent for violent crimes than for less serious ones.

SOURCES: Arrest Statistics: The Annie E. Casey Foundation analysis of data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports*, 1984 through 1993. **Population Statistics:** U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division.

Median Income of Families with Children in 1992 is the median annual income of families with related children under age 18 living in the household. Figures are rounded to the nearest $100. "Related children" include the family head's children by birth, marriage, or adoption as well as other persons under age 18, such as nieces or nephews, who are related to the family head and living in the household.

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The median income is the dollar amount which divides the income distribution into two equal groups—half with income above the median, half with income below it. The figures shown here represent an average of data from 1990 to 1991. Although we refer to data collected in March 1992 as 1992 data, they actually reflect 1991 income. Therefore, figures are expressed in 1991 dollars.

SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1990 through 1991.

National Composite Rank for each state was obtained by converting the 1992 numerical values for each of the ten indicators into standard scores, summing those standard scores to create a total standard score for each state, and ranking states on the basis of their total standard score in sequential order from highest (best) to lowest (worst) (51). Standard scores are derived by subtracting the mean score from the observed score and dividing by the standard deviation for that distribution of scores.

Whenever there was a tie of two or more states, each state was assigned the same higher (better) rank. (For example, if three states tied for 20th, each was assigned a rank of 20, while the state with the next best score received a rank of 23.) All measures were given the same weight in calculating the overall standard score; no attempt was made to judge the relative importance of each indicator.

Number of Births to Unmarried Teens, Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 females) is the total number of births to unmarried girls between ages 15 and 19 per 1,000 females of that age. A reflection of teenage childbearing, the measure used in this year's *Data Book* focuses exclusively on the fertility behavior of unmarried teens ages 15 to 19, since children born to single teen mothers must overcome especially high odds to succeed. Since the Census Bureau does not tabulate population estimates by marital status, we had to use the total number of girls ages 15 to 19 as the denominator. We omitted births to teens under age 15 since less than 5 percent of teen births occurred to girls in that age group.

SOURCES: Birth statistics: National Center for Health Statistics. **1992/1991/1990/1989 data:** Special tabulations by NCHS, Natality Division, for the years 1992, 1991, 1990, and 1989. **1988/1987/1986/1985 data:** *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Vol. I, Natality, Tables 1-77 and 1-82. **Population statistics:** U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division.

Per Capita Income in 1993 is the mean income of every man, woman, and child in the state. It is calculated by dividing the total income in a state by that state's population. Figures are rounded to the nearest $100. This figure connotes the overall economic resources within a state. All figures are expressed in 1993 dollars.

SOURCE: Data provided by U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Percent of Adults (Age 25+) with a High School Diploma in 1993 is the percentage of adults age 25 and over who reported that they have received at least a high school diploma or General Educational Development (GED) certificate. This measure reflects the education level of the adults in a state. We use the standard of "age 25 and over" because nearly everyone obtaining a high school diploma or GED has done so by that age.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1994, *Current Population Reports*, Series P20-476, "Educational Attainment in the United States: March 1993 and 1992," U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, May, Table 13.

Percent of All Men (Ages 25-34) Earning Less than the Poverty Level for a Family of Four is the percentage of men ages 25 to 34 whose 1989 earnings were less than the poverty threshold for an average family of four ($12,674). Earnings (which are self-reported) include income received through wages, salaries, and/or self-employment only. The 1990 Census collected data on income and earnings in the previous calendar year (1989).

SOURCE: Special tabulations of 1990 Census Five-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample file by Center for Urban and Economic Research at the University of Louisville.

Percent Change Over Time Analysis was computed by comparing the 1992 data for each of the ten indicators with the data for the base year (1985). To calculate percent change, the value for 1985 is subtracted from the value for 1992, and that quantity is divided by the value for 1985. The results are multiplied by 100 for readability. The percent change was calculated on unrounded data and the "percent change" figure has been rounded to the nearest whole number.

Percent of Children in Poverty is the share of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. Only children who live in a household where they are related to the head of the household (referred to as the householder by the Census Bureau) are included in this analysis. These "related children" include the family head's children by birth, marriage, or adoption as well as other persons under age 18, such as nieces or nephews, who are related to the family head.

In the Current Population Survey (CPS), families are surveyed each March and asked about their income in the previous calendar year. Poverty status is determined by comparing the income from the previous calendar year to the family composition as of the survey date in March. In calendar year 1991, the poverty threshold for a typical family of four persons was $13,924. The data shown here represent five-year averages. For example, the figure for 1992 represents an average of CPS data collected in 1988 through 1994. We refer to the data collected in March 1992 as 1992 data even though they reflect 1991 income.

SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1985 through 1994.

Percent of Children in Extreme Poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1992 is the share of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below 50 percent of the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. In calendar year 1991, a typical family of four fell in this category if their income fell below $6,962. Only children who live in a household where they are related to the head of the household (referred to as the householder by the Census Bureau) are included in this analysis. These "related children" include the family head's children by birth, marriage, or adoption as well as other persons under age 18, such as nieces or nephews, who are related to the family head. The figures shown here represent a five-year average of data from 1988 through 1994. We refer to the data collected in March 1992 as 1992 data even though they reflect 1991 income.

SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1988 through 1994.

Percent of Children in Poor and Near-Poor Families (income below 150% of poverty level) in 1992 is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below 150 percent of the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. In calendar year 1991, a typical family of four fell in this category if their income fell below $20,886. Only children who live in a household where they are related to the head of the household (referred to as the householder by the Census Bureau) are included in this analysis. These "related children" include the family head's children by birth, marriage, or adoption as well as other persons under age 18, such as nieces or nephews, who are related to the family head. The figures shown here represent a five-year average of data from 1988 through 1994. We refer to the data collected in March 1992 as 1992 data even though they reflect 1991 income.

SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1988 through 1994.

Percent of Children Living in Households with No Adult Male (Age 21+) Present reflects the share of children who live in households which do not include any males age 21 and over. This measure documents the extent to which children are living in households where men are absent in their home. It provides a broader measure of the likelihood that there is no man involved in the daily lives of children.

SOURCE: Special tabulations of 1990 Census Five-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample by Center for Urban and Economic Research at the University of Louisville.

Percent of Children Living in Households Without a Telephone in 1990 reflects the share of children under age 18 with no telephone in their housing unit.

SOURCE: Special tabulations of 1990 Census Five-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample by Center for Urban and Economic Research at the University of Louisville.

Percent of Children Living in Neighborhoods Where the Majority of Males (Age 16+) Worked Less than Six Months of the Year is the percentage of children under age 18 living in a Census tract or Block Numbering Area (BNA) where more than 50 percent of men age 16 and over reported working less than six months during the previous calendar year (in this case, 1989). This measure reflects the extent to which children are living in neighborhoods where male unemployment and underemployment is extensive, thus threatening to undermine healthy child development—especially for young males.

Census tracts are relatively homogeneous areas which average about 4,000 people each. BNAs are geographic units used by the Census Bureau in rural areas which are designed to be roughly equivalent to Census tracts. A small number of tracts/BNAs were not included in the analysis because they had fewer than 20 people providing data, thus making estimates unreliable.

SOURCE: The Kenan Institute of Private Enterprise at the University of North Carolina analysis of U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population and Housing 1990*, Summary Tape File 3.

Percent of Children Living in Neighborhoods Where More than Half of All Families with Children Are Female Headed is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in a Census tract or Block Numbering Area (BNA) where more than 50 percent of all families with children are headed by single women without a spouse present. This measure reflects the number of children who live in neighborhoods where males in stable married-couple families are rare and where normative conditions may promote father-absent families.

Census tracts are relatively homogeneous areas which average about 4,000 people each. BNAs are geographic units used by the Census Bureau in rural areas which are designed to be roughly equivalent to Census tracts. A small number of tracts/BNAs were not included in the analysis because they had fewer than 20 people providing data, thus making estimates unreliable.

SOURCE: The Kenan Institute of Private Enterprise at the University of North Carolina analysis of U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population and Housing 1990*, Summary Tape File 3.

Percent of Children Without Health Insurance in 1992 is the percentage of children under age 18 who were not covered by any kind of public or private health insurance, including Medicaid, during the previous calendar year. The figures shown here represent a five-year average of data from 1990 through 1994. We refer to data collected in March 1992 as 1992 data even though they reflect insurance status in 1991.

SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1990 through 1994.

Percent of Families with Children Headed by a Single Parent is the percentage of all families with own children under age 18 who are headed by a person—male or female—without a spouse present in the home. "Own children" are never-married children under 18 who are related to the family by birth, marriage, or adoption.

The figures are derived from the monthly Current Population Survey. Questions regarding family type are collected for all family households in the CPS sample each month.

A yearly average was calculated based on responses for the twelve months in the calendar year. The figures shown here represent three-year averages. For example, the figure for 1992 represents an average of data from 1991 through 1993.

SOURCE: Special tabulations of Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Percent of 4th Grade Students Scoring below Basic Mathematics Level in 1992 is the share of 4th grade students failing to reach the basic proficiency level in mathematics, as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), which is conducted by the U.S. Department of Education.

The mathematics assessment measures five content areas—(1) numbers and operations, (2) measurement, (3) geometry, (4) data analysis, statistics, and probability, and (5) algebra and functions. The NAEP uses three proficiency categories—Advanced, Proficient, and Basic. Fourth grade students performing at the basic level showed some evidence of understanding the mathematical concepts and procedures in the five NAEP content areas. Nine states (Alaska, Illinois, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Vermont, and Washington) did not participate in the NAEP Assessment.

SOURCE: U.S. Center for Education Statistics, *NAEP 1992 Mathematics Report Card for the Nation and the States*, April 1993, Table 4.

Percent of 4th Grade Students Scoring below Basic Reading Level in 1992 is the share of 4th grade students failing to reach the basic proficiency level in reading, as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), which is conducted by the U.S. Department of Education.

The reading assessment measures three global purposes for reading—(1) reading for literary experience, (2) reading to gain information, and (3) reading to perform a task. The NAEP uses three proficiency categories—Advanced, Proficient, and Basic. Fourth grade students performing at the basic level could understand uncomplicated narratives and high-interest informative texts. They identified obvious themes, located explicit information, summarized parts of text, and made judgments about characters' actions. Nine states (Alaska, Illinois, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Vermont, and Washington) did not participate in the NAEP Assessment. In addition, the data for Delaware, Maine, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and New York do not meet all guidelines for samples established by NAEP.

SOURCE: U.S. Center for Education Statistics, *NAEP 1992 Reading Report Card for the Nation and the States*, September 1993, Table 2.4.

Percent Low Birth-Weight Babies is the percentage of live births weighing under 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds). The data are reported by place of mother's residence, not place of birth. Births of unknown weight are not included in these calculations.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics. **1992 data:** *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1992," Vol. 43, No. 5, Supplement (October 25, 1994), Tables 8 and 16. **1991 data:** *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1991," Vol. 42, No. 3, Supplement (September 9, 1993), Tables 6 and 14. **1990 data:** *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1990," Vol. 41, No. 9, Supplement (February 25, 1993), Tables 6 and 14. **1989 data:** *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1989," Vol. 40, No. 8, Supplement (December 12, 1991), Tables 6 and 14. **1988/1987/1986/1985 data:** *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Vol. I, Natality, Table 1-82.

Percent of Mother-Headed Families Receiving Child Support or Alimony in 1992 is the percentage of families headed by a woman with no spouse present (with one or more own children under age 18) receiving either child support or alimony payments during the previous calendar year. Those categorized as receiving child support or alimony include those receiving partial payment as well as those receiving full payment. It should also be noted that there is no child support award in place

for many of these families. "Own children" include the family head's children by birth, marriage, or adoption. The figures shown here represent an average of data from 1990 through 1994. We refer to data collected in March 1992 as 1992 data even though it reflects 1991 income.

SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1990 through 1994.

Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working, Ages 16-19 is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school (full- or part-time) and not employed (full- or part-time).

The figures are derived from the monthly Current Population Survey. Questions regarding school enrollment and employment are asked all 16- to 19-year-olds in the CPS sample each month. A yearly average was calculated, based on responses for the nine months kids are typically in school (September through May). The figures shown here represent three-year averages. For example, data for 1992 represent an average of data from 1991 through 1993.

SOURCE: Special tabulations of Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Percent of Teens Who Are High School Dropouts, Ages 16-19 is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates. A reflection of educational performance, this measure is based on the twelve-month Current Population Survey (CPS) file maintained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Each month the CPS asks respondents in about 60,000 households nationwide about their activities related to the labor force and education.

For this variable, a percentage was calculated based on nine months of data (September through May) for each year. Three-year averages were used to reduce random fluctuation. In other words, the 1992 figure is an average of data from 1991 through 1993.

SOURCE: Special tabulations of Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Population Under Age 18 is the total resident population under age 18, including dependents of Armed Forces personnel stationed in the area.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census. **1990 data:** U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population and Housing 1990*, Summary Tape File 1. **1993 data:** Data provided by Population Division, Population Estimates Branch. **2000 data:** Data provided by Population Division, Population Projections Branch.

Percent of Women Giving Birth in 1990 Who Received Adequate Prenatal Care is the percentage of all women who gave birth in 1990 who met both of the following criteria: (1) They began their prenatal care in the first four months of pregnancy; and (2) given the gestation at delivery, they made at least 80 percent of the recommended visits to a physician clinic. This definition of adequate prenatal care is the standard recommended by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

SOURCE: Alan Guttmacher Institute analysis of 1990 birth certificate file from the National Center for Health Statistics.

Teen Violent Death Rate, Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens) is the number of deaths from homicide, suicide, and accidents among teens between ages 15 and 19, per 100,000 teens in this age group. The data are reported by place of residence, not the place where the death occurred.

SOURCES: Death statistics: Special tabulations by National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Vital Statistics, "Deaths from 282 Selected Causes, by 5-Year Age Groups, Race and Sex: U.S. and Each State," for each year from 1985 to 1992. **Population statistics:** U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division.

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American Baptist Churches

American College of Obstetricians & Gynecologists

American Federation of Teachers

American Medical Association

American Public Health Association

American Public Welfare Association

American School Health Association

American Speech Language Hearing Association

American Youth Policy Forum

Association of American Medical Colleges

Association of Junior Leagues International, Inc

Association of Maternal & Child Health Programs

Association of State & Territorial Health Officials

Bazelon Center for Mental Health Law (formerly the Mental Health Law Project)

Big Brothers & Big Sisters of America

Black Professional Men, Inc

Boys & Girls Clubs of America

The Business Roundtable

Catholic Charities, USA

Center on Budget & Policy Priorities

Child Welfare League of America

Children, Youth, Family, Nutrition & Health--USDA

Coalition of Community Foundations for Youth

Corporation for National Service

Council of Chief State School Officers

The Council of the Great City Schools

Family Impact Seminar

Family Resource Coalition

Food Research & Action Center

The Fatherhood Project/ Families & Work Institute

Girl Scouts of the USA

Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies Coalition

Institute for Educational Leadership

Institute for Mental Health Initiatives

Kiwanis International

March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation

National Alliance of Business

The National Assembly of National Voluntary Health & Social Services Organizations

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National Association of Community Health Centers

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National Association of Partners in Education, Inc (NAPE)

National Association of Social Workers

National Association of State Alcohol & Drug Abuse Directors (NASADAD)

National Association of State Boards of Education

National Association of State Budget Officers

National Association of State Universities & Land Grant Colleges

National Black Child Development Institute

National Center on Education & the Economy

National Center on Fathering

National Center on Fathers & Families

National Commission to Prevent Infant Mortality

National Congress of Parents & Teachers (PTA)

National Council of Churches

National Council of Juvenile & Family Court Judges

National Council of LaRaza

National Education Association

National Elementary School Center

National Fetal & Infant Mortality Review

National Governors' Association

National Head Start Association

National Institute on Responsible Fatherhood

National League of Cities

National Mental Health Association

National Perinatal Association

National School Boards Association

National Youth Employment Coalition

Parent Action of Maryland

Physicians for Social Responsibility

United Church of Christ

United Methodist Church and Society

U.S. Bureau of the Census

U.S. Chamber of Commerce

U.S. Conference of Mayors

United Way of America--Mobilization for Children

Women in Community Service

YMCA of the USA

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The Annie E. Casey Foundation is a private charitable organization dedicated to helping build better futures for disadvantaged children in the United States. It was established in 1948 by Jim Casey, one of the founders of United Parcel Service, and his siblings, who named the Foundation in honor of their mother.

The primary mission of the Foundation is to foster public policies, human service reforms, and community supports that more effectively meet the needs of today's vulnerable children and families. In pursuit of this goal, the Foundation makes grants that help states, cities, and communities fashion more innovative, cost-effective responses to these needs.

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